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THE MAID OF THE FOREST BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XIII

I Take a Prisoner.

He searched the room carefully, but discovered no sign of its having been entered, except for the door standing slightly ajar, and the disappearance of the red coat. We dare not light a torch into the open, and the night was too dark for us to trace objects on the ground. Brady stole out, and circled the small clearing twice, but discovered nothing. He even made his way through the fringe of trees down as the shore, and assured himself that the distant Indian camp fire was still burning at the foot of the bluff. He returned, baffled, yet inspired with fresh determination to solve the mystery into which we had ourselves plunged.

We stood in the glow of firelight, attending to the priming of his rifle, his face shadowed.

"I am going out awhile, Hayward," he said finally. "Yes, I am all right now. I meant to take you along, but, reckon, it will be safer not to leave the Dutchman here alone. However, I don't think there will be any more visitors tonight."

"You believe the murderer came back?"

"Who else could it be? There was only one object in such a visit—the recovery of the coat. The fellow knew that would condemn him if ever discovered, and so he took the risk of coming back to get it. He found us gone, and will never return, unless," he hesitated, as he turned the thought over in his mind, "well, unless he is arrested with those Injuns out yonder, and brings them along with him. That is what I am goin' to find out."

"But that would be impossible, Brady," I interposed.

"No?" calmly. "They were some hours ahead of us, and must have made camp long before dark. There was time enough for the fellow to have come up here and do the deed. The fire was not dead long when we discovered his body, and we have proof enough now that the assassin had not gone far away. It's my thought he either belongs to that raiding party, or else has gone to them for refuge. The British are hand in glove with those devils, and they'll protect a red skin every time. Anyhow I mean to find out before we're trapped in this valley, and, likely enough, charged with the murder."

He slipped out the back way, disappearing instantly, and I picked up my own rifle, bade Schultz remain where he was, and followed, with the purpose of scouting about the island. Brady's suspicion had left me uneasy; I could perceive the new danger we were in. Suppose the assassin, eager to save himself from suspicion, should be attracted to that camp of raiders, and, relying on their friendship for protection, charge us with the murder of D'Auvray. What mercy could we expect at their hands? Beyond doubt, the band was composed of ambitious young warriors, who had already tasted blood, and under control of no chief able to restrain them, if their wild passions should be appealed to. The very fact that two different tribes were represented would offset any chief's authority, and it was well known that both Ojibwa and Miami were in British pay, the open enemies of our settlers. A single word spoken to reveal our presence on the island would be sufficient, and to such as these our papers would be merely mockery. They could not read them, nor would they care what they contained. My first impulse, as all this flashed across my mind, was to hasten after Brady, order him to return, and then depart from the spot before it was too late. We could travel all night, concealing our trail, and by dawn be well ahead of our pursuers.

But I emerged into darkness and silence. Quickly as I had made this decision, I was too late. The scout had already disappeared across the narrow open space and vanished into the range of trees. There was nothing to guide me, except a vague sense of direction, yet I felt my way forward through the dense tree growth, hearing no sound of movement and compelled to move slowly until I emerged upon the shore and could perceive the stars reflected on the surface of still water. Brady must have moved more rapidly than I amid that tangle of bushes, for I could discover no trace of him anywhere. In my eagerness, I ventured to signal, whistling a wild wood-bird's note I knew he would recognize, but waited in vain for a response. The dark woods opposite gave no sign, and, as I searched them with straining eyes, I caught a glimpse of the distant Indian fire, no longer blazing, but merely a red glow showing dimly through the night.

It was a dismal, lonely spot, the stretch of water looking ghastly in the star-shine, the upper limbs of the great trees overhead sighing in the wind, and all about black, silent gloom. An ill-defined sense of danger was in my heart, of unknown peril lurking close at hand. The black thickets were full of terror and mystery. There arose before me the dead face of D'Auvray, the skulking figure of his cowardly murderer. Perhaps the latter was still hiding on the island, crouching in some dark covert, waiting another victim; perhaps he had even waylaid Brady with sudden knife thrust; or, if he had departed he might be by now in that encampment yonder, telling his lying story to the easily aroused warriors and exciting them to revenge. The glare of that far-off fire told nothing; I could perceive no movement of figures, no sign of any presence. Somewhere along the shore an owl hooted dismally, a mournful sound piercing the silence so regularly as to make me suspect it a savage signal. Yet what could I do? To remain there was positively useless, and, with heart thumping and nerves throbbing, I crept slowly back under the forest shadows to the edge of the clearing.

From there I could barely distinguish the outlines of the log house blotted by the dark woods beyond. Not a glimmer of light appeared between the closely set logs, and, only as I watched closely, could I make out the slight spiral of vapory smoke rising lazily above the chimney. However, as I lingered there clear of the woods' shadow, my courage gradually returned, and our situation appeared less desperate. Whoever the fellow was who had killed D'Auvray, he might have as much cause to fear the Indian raiders as we did. The mere fact that he wore a red coat was no direct proof he was a British soldier; doubtless many a forest renegade had picked up bits of discarded uniform. Besides, why should any soldier desire to kill D'Auvray? He had led his Indians to action under Hamilton. More likely the fellow was French, and the murder the end of sime private feud. His only desire then would be to get away safely, to escape unseen. Brady would learn all this, and he would be back presently. He was too thorough a woodsman to be taken by surprise; too cautious to fall a victim to treachery; the slightest sound would put him on his guard and send him back with ample warning. Heartened by these thoughts, I circled the house cautiously, my rifle ready, searching the shadows with keen eyes, determined to remain outside until I should know the whole truth. It would not be long—an hour, perhaps two—and in the meantime if the fellow was still lurking about I wanted to get hand on him.

I do not know how long a time passed, only I had circled the house twice, skirting the edge of the woods in my rounds, keeping well in the blacker shadows, and moving noiselessly, every nerve alert. I saw nothing, heard nothing, except that distant hooting of an owl. This had already become so monotonous as to have lost interest. Back of the house I discovered a mound of earth, heaped as a roof, over an opening in the ground, evidently a cellar of some kind. So far as I could discover, by groping in the darkness, there was nothing concealed within, but the entrance offered a good hiding place, and I sat down there where I could see in every direction, with my rifle across my knees. The stars yielded a spectral light, and no one could move across the clearing unobserved. I sat there for ten minutes, seeing and hearing nothing, gradually growing drowsy in the silence, my head sinking back against the earth mound. Yet I remained awake and watchful, although, when I first perceived a figure flitting out of the black fringe of woods, I half believed it a dream. But it was no dream, and I sat up suddenly, my heart beating like a triphammer, and stared. I could see little, not enough to determine whether the intruder was savage or white, merely perceiving an indistinct form, crouching low, yet advancing directly toward me. There was no hesitancy, no evidence of fear, but merely the natural caution of one traveling alone in the wilderness. At first, I believed it to be Brady returning, yet hesitated to step boldly forth, for the figure appeared small and unnatural, barely perceptible against the darker background of earth.

To render myself more secure I drew cautiously back a step within the cellar entrance, and waited breathlessly, bracing myself to meet either friend or foe. I could no longer see the intruder, and the caution of his approach made me certain the man must be an enemy. Surely Brady, even while exercising every precaution, would never hesitate like this, and grope his way forward inch by inch. I felt the hot blood leap in my veins; then the fellow, still crouching low, but with rifle barrel advanced, appeared around the edge of the pile of earth, scarcely two yards distant. All I saw clearly was a hat with a feather in it, an indistinct outline of form, and the black rifle barrel. Yet the person was not an Indian, whoever he might be; whatever his purpose, he was white. My rifle came up to the shoulder, and I slipped into the open.

"Stop where you are!" I ordered sharply. "Drop your gun, and stand up!"

I heard a quick breath of surprise, almost an exclamation; the stock of the rifle sank to the ground, but the hands still clung to the barrel, as the startled figure straightened up. I could not distinguish the face, only the white outline shadowed by the hat,

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

ARE WE PREPARED?

MODERN DREADNAUGHTS

United States 0
Japan 4
Germany 14
Great Britain 20

IN CASE of war, all our navy need do is to find the enemy's fleet and sink it."

Easy and simple! Just about as simple as asking a man with arms cut off at the elbows to enter the ring to thrash Willard or Carpentier!

Great speed and guns capable of high elevation are the most important features of the modern dreadnaught. Over-thick armor is not of special value today.

The most powerful battleships possess very large guns capable of being elevated thirty degrees, have armor plate of but medium thickness, and are able to make from 25 to 28 knots per hour. **We have not one battleship combining these qualities.**

The battle in the North sea demonstrated how important speed is to a big battleship. A fast ship can move in and out and around its enemy, keeping out of range when it desires to do so, and coming in again unexpectedly. A dreadnaught with an advantage of even one knot in speed is 50 per cent more efficient than a ship of equal size and with like guns one knot slower. The powerful Bluecher was destroyed not because of lack of armor or lack of big guns, but because she was too slow to get away. Yet the Bluecher was able to make three knots more per hour than the fastest, most powerful, best equipped armored ship we have in our navy.

"They have no conception of the fact that a ship one-half knot faster, with guns of one-half mile greater range, with practically all other conditions equal, would have at its mercy any ship having lesser speed and guns with the shorter range."

England has 20 battleships capable of maintaining from 23 to 29 miles an hour, Germany has 14, Japan has four. **We have none!**

Although guns on ships of foreign navies can be elevated 20, 28 and 30 degrees, we have none that can be elevated more than 15 degrees, and most of them can be elevated only 10 degrees.

Even the two ships just about to go into service—the Oklahoma and the Nevada—are, in comparison with foreign ships, plodders. The Oklahoma and the Nevada, in their speed tests some months ago, were able to make an extreme record of about 21 knots per hour. These are our best ships, but they are not yet in service.

Japan has three new ships of 68,000 horsepower that have a speed of 27 knots, one great superdreadnaught of 40,000 horsepower that has a speed of 23 knots. These ships are already finished and in service. Two more ships of the superdreadnaught type of the same speed are to be finished this year.

Ships like the Minnesota, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire cannot maintain a speed of even 12 or 15 knots.

Moreover, the guns on many of our ships have shorter range than the guns of the ships of foreign navies. All the ships of the Alabama class have an extreme range of only 7½ miles. The two great battles of the present war had been fought at a distance greater than ten miles.

After witnessing a review of ten of our best battleships a short time ago, John Hays Hammond, Jr., remarked, "as we watched these massive structures pass, some of us wondered how long they could contest with the superior range, gun-power and speed of the modern battle cruisers of other nations. To those interested in naval development it was obvious that only **four** out of the ten would make a real showing under modern battle conditions."

WANTS HUGHES BOOM TRIED OUT

Roosevelt to Accept Only After Justice Has Been Given Show.

Washington, April 3. — Theodore Roosevelt will accept the Republican presidential nomination only after Justice Charles Evans Hughes has been given a tryout or in event there is an emphatic demand for the colonel in the Chicago convention to become the standard bearer of the G. O. P.

That, in substance, is the word brought to the capital today by Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts upon his return from Oyster Bay.

Roosevelt, Gardner said, is more than agreeable to a complete tryout of the Hughes boom and will not attempt to prevent his own friends from talking Hughes to the limit.

"Mr. Roosevelt," said the congressman, "is in no sense a candidate for the nomination. He does not want to contest for it; he does not want to bring about a condition which might militate against ousting the Democrats from power.

"But," and here the congressman paused, "if it develops at the Chicago convention there is a demand for Mr. Roosevelt to make the fight on the President as the leader of the Republican party I think he will yield to it, providing it is sufficiently emphatic."

The developments have made it perfectly plain to the party leaders that the Hughes boom is to be given the right of way. At the same time, it is well understood the activity for Hughes unquestionably will place the justice in a most embarrassing position, a position that may provoke just the sort of a statement—a statement that he would not enter politics even if given the presidential nomination—his friends are hoping will never be forthcoming.

While the report from Representative Gardner has been received by political leaders at its face value there is one phase causing some speculation. That is the statement of Gardner given out as reflecting the attitude of Roosevelt as well as himself that "it would be desirable to find out how strong Justice Hughes stands for preparedness."

There is general agreement that it would be impossible for Justice Hughes to explain to the people his position on preparedness or any other problems without at once being branded as an active aspirant for the presidential nomination.

Further the Gardner reports to the party chiefs here strengthen the conviction that Roosevelt will use the Progressive party convention, to be held coincident with the Republican gathering, as a heavy club over the Republican leaders to compel action squaring with the Roosevelt desires.

THIS TABLE SHOWS HOW G. O. P. DELEGATES STAND

States which have selected delegates to the Republican national convention and the manner in which these delegates have been instructed can be gleaned from the following table:

	Elected	Uninstr'd	Fairbanks	Cummins	LaFollette
Flor.	8	8	..	..	..
Ind.	30	..	30	..	..
Kan.	20	20	..	..	..
Ken'y	26	16	10	..	..
Minn.	24	..	..	24	..
Mo.	18	18	..	..	..
Nev.	6	6	..	..	..
N. Ham.	8	..	..	..	..
N. Car.	12	12	..	..	..
N. Dak.	10	..	..	..	10
Okla.	14	14	..	..	..
S. Car.	8	8	..	..	..
Tenn.	2	2	..	..	..
Vir.	7	7	..	..	..
Totals.	193	119	40	24	10

U. S. TO BUY 8 MORE PLANES FOR PERSHING

Washington, April 1.—Immediate purchase of eight aeroplances to be sent at once to Brigadier General Pershing has been authorized by the War Department.

Of the eight machines which accompanied the expedition two have been destroyed and four others have been temporarily disabled, leaving only two in service.

THIRTY VILLA BANDITS KILLED IN CLASH WITH U. S. CAVALRY

In their first clash with American forces on March 29, Villa troops were routed near Guerrero according to a report from General Pershing.

Thirty Villista soldiers were killed and four American troopers were wounded. Colonel Dodd commanded the American forces. Two machine guns, many cavalry horses and much ammunition were captured by the Americans.

Te Villistas were surprised, the attack culminating in a running fight in which the Mexicans were driven for ten miles into the mountains northeast of the railway, where they separated into small bands. Villa was said to be suffering from a broken hip and a lame leg and was not present at the fight. Elisea Hernandez, Villa's commander, was killed in the attack.

Colonel Dodd's force was composed of 250 picked men, selected for their ability as crack shots and for their powers of endurance. The Villistas numbered 500. Before surprising the Mexicans, Colonel Dodd marched his forces 55 miles in 17 hours.

ROOSEVELT HITS BACK AT WILSON

Colonel Says President, Not Property Owners, Has Brought About Trouble.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 30.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt made a caustic attack on President Wilson's Mexican policy, past and present, in a statement he issued last night. This statement said:

"I have received many requests from good American citizens in Mexico asking if there is not some way by which the American people may be made to understand the utterly baseless character of President Wilson's recent charge that American property owners in Mexico were responsible for stirring up the trouble therein. All that is necessary is to ask President Wilson to answer these perfectly simple questions:

"'What American or other property owners in Mexico secured the killing of the 276 Americans who have been killed by Mexicans?

Shooting Across Border.

"'Does Mr. Wilson mean that American property owners inspired his then friends, the Villistas and Carranzistas, to shoot across our border on different occasions, to kill on our own soil nine American soldiers and wound many others?

"'Does Mr. Wilson mean that it was the owners of property in Mexico, native or foreign, who inspired the Villistas and Carranzistas in repeated affrays at Naco, by shooting over the line into American territory, to kill and wound all told some 57 Americans, including American women, American soldiers in the American uniform, and the American collector of customs?

Causes Speculation.

"'Does Mr. Wilson mean that it was the owners of property in Mexico who secured the attack on American and other foreign men, women and children at Tampico, and secured also the direction by the President and Secretary Daniels to the American war vessels at Tampico to steam away and leave German and English vessels to protect the American civilians to whom Mr. Wilson had denied the protection of the stars and stripes?

"'Does Mr. Wilson mean that property owners in Mexico were responsible for his alternately placing and lifting the embargo on the export of arms and munitions to Mexico until every bandit who wished arms with which to shoot Americans had them?

"'Does Mr. Wilson mean that these property owners got him to go to war by taking Vera Cruz after fighting in which several hundred Americans and Mexicans lost their lives, this war being entered into for the purpose of getting the flag saluted and then abandoned by Mr. Wilson without getting it saluted?'"

DR. JAMES B. ANGELL, FOR MANY YEARS PRESIDENT OF M. U., PASSES AWAY

Ann Arbor, Mich, April 1.—James B. Angell, president emeritus of the University of Michigan, died at his home here today. He had been critically ill for more than a week.

Mr. Angell, who was more than 86 years of age, had been in frail health for nearly a year. For several months he had been almost blind. On more than one occasion the aged educator rallied from sinking spells when his physicians feared he had only a few hours to live.

VILLA'S POWER IS SMASHED WHEN DODD SCORES VICTORY

El Paso, Texas, April 1.—While the hunt for Villa continues, General Pershing will continue his operations against the fleeing bands of Villa men to prevent their concentration and to destroy them.

General Bell, Jr., commanding the army base here, meanwhile is moving forward supplies to the front by way of Columbus so that the American army may be prepared for a possible protracted campaign.

The outstanding fact is that Villa's power has been smashed. Defeated by a force numerically smaller an fleeing before the "gringoes" for whose fighting power he had often expressed contempt, it is believed here that most of his followers will desert and that if he attempts to hide in one of his mountain dens, his betrayal is certain.

The border is still ringing with praise of Col. George A. Dodd, who led the American troops in their dash to San Geronimo. Though Gen. Pershing directed the plan of campaign, it is understood that the movement which resulted in Villa's defeat was made by Dodd upon his own initiative, he having been out of communication with his superior forces.

The famous Seventh cavalry, Custer's old command, responded in able fashion to their colonel's call for more speed in the dash to get Villa and their marksmanship in the battle that ended the dash resulted in heavy losses to the Villistas. Of the Americans in the battle none was killed outright. Four were wounded, and Gen. Bell, the commander at Fort Bliss, has received word that one of them was fatally injured.

Fears that have prevailed along the border since the punitive expedition entered Mexico have been effectually dispelled by the victory won by the American troops in their first clash with the Villistas. Morbid citizens on the border states had feared that any reverses for the Americans would be the signal for a general Mexican uprising that would extend even to the Mexican sections on the frontier towns. This danger has been completely averted, according to observers here, by Col. Dodd's brilliant feat.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

China is a monarchy no longer but has adopted the Republican form of government again. This is announced in a mandate issued by the state department recently. The revolution in South China is the reason for the change.

Surgeons who operated on Miss Margaret Quinn of Memphis, Tenn., for appendicitis, found 14 small gun shot, two pieces of glass, a small particle of an oyster shell and a chipped particle of iron in the appendix.

Russian military critics hold the view that Russia has saved Verdun and the Suez canal. On account of the Slav drive on the eastern front and in Persia and Armenia, Germany was compelled to shift troops that were needed at Verdun and Egypt.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., naval aide and physician to President Wilson, will be married to Miss Alice Gertrude Gordon either in the latter part of May or the first week in June.

Demands of 400,000 locomotive engineers, firemen and trainmen have been presented to railroad companies involved. The employes ask for an eight-hour day without reduction in pay and time and a half for overtime. The railroads have until April 29 to reply.

The administration tariff commission bill, introduced in the house provides for a commission of six members to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries.

Rear Adm[illegible]iske has told the house naval [illegible]ittee that "inefficient arrangements" in Washington were responsible for a loss of 25 per cent in the efficiency of the American navy.

Portugal took part in the allied council of war held in Paris last week. Portugal is the last country to enter the war on the side of the allies.

A mine explosion at Kimball, W. Va., on March 28, killed four miners, seriously burned five and trapped no less than 100 others.

The navy department has adopted a comprehensive training plan for the naval militia of the various states. In August every available man in the service in the interior states will be brought east and given his two-weeks' cruise aboard a battleship.

Congress has appropriated $200 yearly for the upkeep of the house opposite old Ford's theatre in Washington in which President Lincoln died after being shot by John Wilkes Booth.

The American Art Association has been making a valuation of the library of the late J. P. Morgan. A well known dealer has said that the Morgan collection of books and manuscripts would probably be appraised at between three million and four million dollars.

At least 30 were killed and more than 40 injured in the wreck on March 29 of three of the New York Central's crack passenger trains, a mile west of Amherst, Ohio. The wreck was one of the rarest, involving three trains on two tracks, one train crashing into the rear of the other on one track, and the third striking the debris of the first collision on the other track.

BRANDEIS RECEIVES O. K. BY A THREE TO TWO VOTE

His Confirmation's Recommended to Committee.

Washington, April 1.—By a vote of 3 to 2, the senate judiciary sub-committee, considering the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the supreme court, today voted to recommend confirmation to the entire committee. Those voting for confirmation were Senators Chilton, Walsh and Fletcher, Democrats; against Senators Cummins and Works, Republicans.

The full committee is understood to stand practically even.

Each member of the sub-committee will submit a separate report to the entire committee, setting forth the grounds upon which he reached his conclusion. It is not expected the entier committee will vote on confirmation at its next meeting on Monday.

NEW JAP CRISIS LOOMS FOR U. S.

Race Classified as Inferior in Immigration Bill, Says Tokio.

Washington, April 3.—A new and serious foreign complication has developed for the United States as a result of the anti-Japanese provisions in the Burnett immigration bill, which was passed last week by the house of representatives.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, has called the attention of the secretary of state to features of the bill which his government holds to be objectionable in that they lump the Japanese people with inferior races and fail to accord that equality which Japan, by virtue of her position in the world, deems her due.

It is expected the ambassador will go directly to the President and submit to him a formal protest against the kind of discrimination which the measure, if enacted, would impose upon his nation.

Wounds Japan's Pride.

The immigration question has been a source of irritation in the relations of the United States and Japan for some years. Our exclusion of the Japanese and our refusal to treat them exactly as we treat immigrants from white nations has wounded their national pride as nothing else possibly could do. The attitude of the United States, in the Japanese view, has served to give the impression in other lands, including Canada, Australia and China, that this country regards the people of the far East empire as distinctly inferior.

Means Outburst in Japan.

If the bill should become a law the American people may expect an explosion in Japan. The government in power has been heckled a great deal about its failure to force a settlement of the questions with the United States. Whether it could stand the criticism of the opposition in view of the action of the American congress is extremely doubtful.

It has been to the interest of the allies to induce Japan to remain on friendly terms with this country, but it is evident that their influence would be of no avail if the Japanese people decided to take the bit in their teeth. In view of the statesmen here, it would be advisable for congress to modify the provisions to which Japan has taken exception, but the politicians, particularly those representing the Pacific slope states, are loath to surrender the advantage they see in the enactment of the legislation as now drafted.

POINTS ABOUT MEXICO.

Population	15,063,207
Area, in sq. miles	767,735
Imports (1913)	$ 97,886,169
Exports (1913)	150,202,808
Revenue	64,544,000
Expenditures	70,296,000
National debt	226,404,000
Am. capital invested	1,000,000,000
Brit. capital invested	325,000,000

ZEPPELIN CAUGHT IN RAID OVER ENGLAND

Twenty-eight Killed Before Balloon Is Captured.

London, April 1.—Twenty-eight persons were killed and 44 injured by bombs dropped by Zeppelin airships which raided England last night, it was announced this afternoon.

The German raiders did not escape unscathed, as in previous instances, however. Rejoicing was caused throughout England by an announcement from the admiralty that one of the Zeppelins was destroyed.

The destroyed Zeppelin was L-15, one of the latest and most powerful airships recently constructed.

The announcement from the war office giving the total casualties also stated that the Zeppelins that raided the eastern counties formed two squadrons. A single Zeppelin at the same time raided the northeastern counties.

Seventy-six bombs were dropped by the airships as they passed over English soil.

VENIZELOS CALLS KING OF GREECE MAN OF STRAW

Athens, April 3.—Ex-Premier Venizelos has resumed active participation in Greek politics by replying Sunday in the Herald, his personal organ, to King Constantine's recent interview published in the Berliner Tageblatt.

The article, occupying an entire page, reviews completely the position of the Greek monarch since the dissolution of the last chamber of deputies and calls attention to what the ex-premier terms the helplessness of the "straw men" in the government.

ABE MARTIN

Who remembers when ther wuz a haunted house in every neighborhood?

A feller can't be hampered by facts an' information an' be a good orator.

DAVID DUNNE

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By Belle K. Maniates

PART ONE.

CHAPTER I.

Across lots to the Brumble farm came the dusty apparition of a boy, a tousle-headed, freckle-faced, gaunt-eyed little fellow, clad in a sort of combination suit fashioned from a pair of overalls and a woman's shirtwaist. In search of "Miss M'ri," he looked into the kitchen, the henhouse, the dairy, and the flower garden. Not finding her in any of these accustomed places, he stood still in perplexity.

"Miss M'ri!" rang out his youthful, vibrant treble.

There was a note of promise in the pleasant voice that came back in subterranean response.

"Here, David, in the cellar."

The lad set down the tin pail he was carrying and eagerly sped to the cellar. His fondest hopes were realized. M'ri Brumble, thirty odd years of age, blue of eye, slightly gray of hair, and sweet of heart, was lifting the cover from the ice-cream freezer.

"Well, David Dunne, you came in the nick of time," she said, looking up with kindly eyes. "It's just frozen. I'll disk you up some now, if you will run up to the pantry and fetch two saucers—biggest you can find."

Fleetly David footed the stairs and returned with two soup plates.

"These were the handiest," he explained apologetically as he handed them to her.

"Just the thing," promptly reassured M'ri, transferring a heaping ladle of yellow cream to one of the plates. "Easy to eat out of, too."

"My, but you are giving we a whole lot," he said, watching her approvingly and encouragingly. "I hope you ain't robbing yourself."

"Oh, no; I always make plenty," she replied, dishing a smaller portion for herself. "Here's enough for our dinner and some for you to carry home to your mother."

"I haven't had any since last Fourth of July," he observed in plaintive reminiscence as they went upstairs.

"Why, David Dunne, how you talk! You just come over here whenever you feel like eating ice cream and I'll make you some. It's no trouble."

They sat down on the west, vine-clad porch to enjoy their feast in leisure and shade. M'ri had never lost her childish appreciation of the delicacy, and to David the partaking thereof was little short of ecstasy. He lingered longingly over the repast, and when the soup plate would admit of no more scraping he came back with a sigh to sordid cares.

"Mother couldn't get the washing done noways today. She ain't feeling well but you can have the clothes tomorrow, sure. She sent you some sorghum, pointing to the pail.

M'ri took the donation into the kitchen. When she brought back the pail it was filled with eggs. Not to send something in return would have been an unpardonable breach of country etiquette.

"Your mother said your hens weren't laying," she said.

The boy's eyes brightened.

"Thank you, Miss M'ri; these will come in good. Our hens won't lay nor set. Mother says they have formed a union. But I 'most forgot to tell you—when I came past Winterses, Ziny told me to ask you to come over as soon as you could."

"I suppose Zine has got one of her low spells," said Barnabas Brumble, who had just come up from the barn. "Most likely Bill's bin gittin' tight agin. He—"

"Oh, no!" interrupted his sister hastily. "Bill has quit drinking."

"Bill's allers a-quittin'. Trouble with Bill is he can't stay quit. I see him yesterday comin' down the road zig-zaggin' like a rail fence. Fust she knows, she'll hev to be takin' washin' to support him. Sometimes I think 't would be a good idee to let him git sent over the road onct. Mebby 't would learn him a lesson—"

He stopped short, noticing the significant look in M'ri's eyes and the two patches of color spreading over David's thin cheeks. He recalled that four years ago the boy's father had died in state prison.

"You'd better go right over to Zine's," he added abruptly.

"I'll wait till after dinner. We'll have it early."

"Hev it now," suggested Barnabas.

"Now!" ejaculated David. "It's only half past ten."

"I could eat it now jest as well as I could at twelve," argued the philosophical Barnabas. "Jest as leaves as not."

There were no ironclad rules in this comfortable household, especially when Pennyroyal, the help, was away.

"All right," assented M'ri with alacrity. "If I am going to do anything, I like to do it right off quick and get it over with. You stay, David, if you can eat dinner so early."

"Yes, I can," he assured her, recalling his scanty breakfast and the freezer of cream that was to furnish the dessert. "I'll help you get it, Miss M'ri."

He brought a pail of water from the well, filled the teakettle, and then pared the potatoes for her.

"When will Jud and Janey get their dinner?" he asked Barnabas.

"They kerried their dinner today. The scholars air goin' to hev a picnic down to Spicely's grove. How comes it you ain't to school, Dave?"

"I have to help my mother with the washing," he replied, a slow flush coming to his face, "She ain't strong enough to do it alone."

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE MAID ...OF THE... FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued from First Page

yet the short, slender form was that of a boy. The relief at this discovery brought a laugh to my lips.

"What does this mean, lad?" I asked. "Have children gone to war? Come, answer me; you are no savage."

"'Tis not a lad with whom you deal, Monsieur Hayward," replied a soft voice, trembling a bit nevertheless, thought attempting boldness. "You know me now?"

She flung the concealing hat into the grass, the silvery light of the stars on her face.

"You here! you!" I exclaimed in swift surprise at this unexpected denouement, and feeling the hot blood flush my face. "How is that possible, Mademoiselle? We have traveled swiftly—"

"Ay, but the long way, Monsieur," she interrupted, now quite at her ease. "You forgot I know the trails; that I am Indian."

"And your companion a renegade," I returned instantly, ruffled at the memory. "You came with Girty?"

She ventured to laugh lightly at my tone, and manner.

"We traveled together—yes. What of that, Monsieur? The wilderness is not a parlor where we can choose associates. Did I not warn you I would come with him when you refused me? Pardeau! but eet was funny how I stole away from the American Generail. He searches for me yet, no doubt, an' swear much. An' you think I did what was wrong?"

"I?" puzzled by her direct question. "What is it to me, Mademoiselle? You would not care what I think. Yet were you sister of mine I would speak plainly enough; we know what Simon Girty is."

"Oh, no, Monsieur, the Americans do not," and her voice rung with earnestness. "He is to them an enemy, a fiend. He wars on the other side, and as the Indians make war. Why not? He has lived in our wigwams, and sat at our council fires. He belongs with us, save for the birthmark of a white skin. To me he is not enemy, but friend. I have known him always, from childhood; there is no fear in my heart; did he desire, he would not dare harm me—I am a Wyandot."

The swift words were a defiance, a challenge.

"Have it as you will," I said coldly, "but nothing you may say will ever make me think well of that renegade."

"You!" she exclaimed passionately. "Why do you say that, Joseph Hayward? Why do you keep up this masquerade with me? We are no longer at Fort Harmar where it was safer for you to guard your speech. I knew you would be here; that was why I came alone—that we might talk to each other and no longer lie."

I stared at her face in the starlight, my memory suddenly reverting to the dead man within.

"You knew I would be here?"

"I guessed it, and my instinct was true. Why not, Monsieur? You alone knew the house was here, and who lived in it."

CHAPTER XIV.

Mademoiselle Meets Her Father.

There was evidently no use of my groping longer in the dark. The girl was in earnest; she firmly believed me to be another. There could be no understanding between us until this mystery of identify was cleared away. Her discovery of me here had only served to increase her hallucination.

"Mademoiselle D'Auvray," I said earnestly, and I stood bare headed before her, "there is a serious mistake being made. I am not willing you should deceive yourself any longer. I am going to be perfectly frank with you, and in return I ask you to be equally frank with me. Who do you believe me to be?"

She gazed straight into my face, answering:

"Monsieur Joseph Hayward."

"Of course," smiling, "you heard the name at Fort Harmar."

"But I did not; it was never mentioned in my presence. I recognized you."

"Which would imply that we had met before, yet I have no recollection, not the faintest, of such a meeting. You are not one it would be easy to forget."

"Unless one particularly desired to do so," she replied swiftly, "and that I am beginning to suspect is the case." She straightened her slender figure, throwing back her shoulders and using a clearer English than before, as if throwing off disguise. "You ask me to deal with you frankly, Monsieur; very well, I will. Down in my heart I have never trusted you—never! My father did, and I made pretense to please him. But from our first meeting my womanly instincts told me you were false. Now I know it! You are not with us, but with our enemies; you are a traitor! a spy!"

The words stung; they were like the thrusts of a knife. Was the girl insane? mad?

"When was that first meeting," I questioned gravely, my teeth clinched.

"When was it?" she laughed unpleasantly, with a gleam of white teeth. "You ask that? Am I then in your eyes a fool, Monsieur? Think you I have forgotten so soon the waters of the north, and the lodges of the Wyandots. You were a red coat then, and you spoke French——"

"But wait," I interposed. "If I tell you in all seriousness that I was never in a Wyandot camp, never wore a British uniform, and have no knowledge of French—what then?"

She hesitated just an instant, yet took one step nearer, so I could see her wide open dark eyes scanning my features. Whatever of doubt my words aroused deserted her face as she gazed, her lips curling in scorn.

"I should believe you lied," she said slowly, "lied deliberately to me. I may not know your motive, yet I might guess it from what I have seen. You can deceive me no longer, Monsieur—you are an Americain spy. I care not what you think, or what you say; I despise you, hate you. If you dare go onto that council of the Wyandots I will denounce you to the chiefs. I tell you this to your face. I am a girl, but I do not fear you; either turn back, or kill me, Joseph Hayward."

"You call me a spy," I said soberly, as her breath failed, "but I am not. To me this is all mystery. But what about yourself, Mademoiselle? Why were you at Fort Harmar? What purpose brought you there?"

"I went there openly, and in no disguise," she replied, restraining herself with an effort. "I was not a spy, nor a victim of curiosity. I told the truth when I said I was seeking my father."

"Yet you left at once to return North without finding him?"

"Because I had learned he was not there, not in the Americain forts. I heard the general tell it to you."

"To me! the name was not mentioned. We spoke only of a medicine man—Wa-pa-tee-tah."

"Yes, the White Chief. He came to the Wyandots with the Christ message. He was there before the priests, and it is through his efforts there has been peace. Yet why should I tell you all this? You have met him in council, have eaten at his table, and shared his bed. He alone has stood, and blocked your plans of war."

I did not answer. It seemed useless to struggle against her faith in my identity. I half believed her mad; that some trouble had left her with disordered brain. Yet it was most strange, her knowing my name, and still associating me thus definitely with another. That I might outwardly resemble some officer in British employ was not altogether impossible, but that he should also bear my name was beyond belief. Yet she was positive, ay! honest in it, and only direct proof would serve to change her opinion. Even as I looked into her face, the hot indignation left me, to give place to sympathy. It was her father who lay dead—foully murdered—within a few feet of where we stood. And I must tell her; must break the news. It was a grim task before which I shrank, the words clinging to my lips.

"Mademoiselle," I said at last, "let us forget this controversy, this misunderstanding, for it is that, and be friends for this night at least. I wish to help you, and not be held as an enemy. You have been in my mind ever since we first met; I have not been able to drive you from memory. I must bring you evil news, but my heart is full of kindness and sympathy. You will believe this?"

How white her face was in the starlight, uplifted to mine. One hand grasped my sleeve.

"News! evil news! of my father?"

"Of Raoel D'Auvray; he was your father?"

To Be Continued.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answesr.

I would like to have some reader please give me the formula of a dip for hen lice and explain how to dip hens in it.—P., Ohio.

Will some reader of the Farmstead please give me the method of making a solution that will prevent bacterial diseases such as twig blight and fire blight?—M., West Virginia.

I have a heifer two years old this spring. She has had a hoarse cough for a year. She doesn't take on flesh but eats well. Please give the trouble and a remedy.—S., Tenn.

Remedy for Cow.

Soneone recently wanted to know what was the matter with his cow who failed in her milk. This may have been caused by hollow horn or wolf tail. If you could obtain some polk at this time of the year it would be very good for the trouble. Split the cow's tail and put black pepper in it. Also take turpentine and pour it between her horns. Possibly this will help.—M., Pennsylvania.

Moldy Silage.

Spoiled silage may not seem to injure some farm animals, but it is dangerous to others, and has lost much of its food value for all. The loss results almost entirely from mold, according to C. H. Eckles of the dairy department of the university of Missouri, and could have been prevented, although the only thing to do now is to study what has happened in your silo and learn how to do better next year.

Unless the silo was sealed or feeding was begun immediately after filling, from 6 inches to a foot at the top is sure to be spoiled. It should be put where it cannot be reached by any farm animals. Lower down the presence of spoiled silage always indicates the presence of air as the molds which give it the appearance of rotten manure could not work without air. The lack of sufficient water in filling is the commonest cause of the presence of air, but sufficient tramping in an airtight structure is also necessary. Red mold which sometimes causes alarm is no more dangerous than the less conspicuous forms which often pass unnoticed.

Stop Soil Washing.

Brush and straw piles that will be in the way during the farming season should be hauled away and used to stop soil washing, according to M. F. Miller of the Missouri college of agriculture. Everyone has seen enormous gullies cut in a single season and years spent in trying to undo the mischief, but few realize that sheet washing is gradually taking away the best surface soil of our fields to such an extent that soil washing is the greatest single source of loss on many of our farms.

The less busy winter time should be used in active work to stop this loss and in planning next season's field work so that the fields will be planted and cultivated across the slope or around the hill, so that the rows will not run straight down in such a way as to furnish the steepest possible channel for the run-off from rains. Those who have such winter cover crops as rye to hold the soil in place are fortunate, but those who do not, should not flatter themselves that no washing is going on even in the winter time when there is less rainfall.

Small gullies that have just started in corn field or wheat fields or even in pastures and meadows may often be stopped with a little straw. Even cattle paths in pastures often deepen so that they need such treatment. In other places it is necessary to plan to sow sorghum to stop washing, but if the gullies are more than a foot deep and 2 or 3 feet wide it is usually better to use brush, concrete dams, or the sewer system which has given good results under certain circumstances.

The brush dam gives better results if straw is mixed with the brush to help hold the dirt. Wherever the fall is great enough to make the water cut seriously, it is likely to be necessary to stake down the brush and straw so that they will not be washed away.

For deep narrow gullies concrete dams from 6 to 12 inches thick will give better results. Iron rods to give weight must be used in reinforcing the larger dams, but heavy wires will do very well in the smaller ones. The middle should always be left lower than the edges and the supply way should be provided with a concrete, stone, or brick apron at the bottom of the gully to prevent the falling water from cutting into the soil and undermining the dam.

Level cultivation is better for most crops than is ridge cultivation. Poorly drained soils are sometimes an exception to this rule as are also such crops as sweet potatoes where the vines completely cover the surface of the ground.

Young animals left motherless may be fed with rubber nipples on nursing bottles. Pigs take them with appetite when once taught the right way to get their dinner.

POULTRY

Mash for Hens.

In feeding the moistened mash to poultry I have it barely moist, not wet, says a writer. The feeding of a wet, sloppy mash is dangerous, and will, if practiced for any length of time, cause bowel trouble. The mash that I feed is made crumbly. Whenever I can squeeze a handful of it together and it will fall apart when the pressure is removed, I know it is right. A pint of water is sufficient to moisten a gallon of the mixture. The ingredients of the mash are mixed dry. The required quantity of water is then placed in a pail, and the mash placed on top. I find this more satisfactory than pouring the water over the mash. A paddle or spoon is a poor mixing tool. I always use my hand. In cold weather I use warm water.

Formerly, I used V-shaped troughs in feeding the wet mash. I found it hard to keep such troughs clean, so abandoned their use. The troughs I now use were made as follows: Two three-inch strips were nailed to the edges of a board eight inches wide and 10 feet long. The troughs are open at the ends. The advantages of such a trough over the old style are that the hens have more feeding area and that the trough can be quickly cleaned and thoroughly. In cleaning, it is only necessary to run a spade along the bottom of the board.

Hen Trouble.

A number of hens, and especially pullets, are always lost in the spring from the trouble known as eversion of the oviduct. If you see one of your birds walking about with a halting gait, and upon closer examination find the lower portion of the oviduct projecting from the vent as a mass of red or purplish tissue, you can recognize it as the above trouble. If you notice many bloody eggs in the nests, watch for it. If you see other hens following another and picking at the vent, look out for this trouble.

It may be caused by extra strain of the muscles and tissues of the walls of the oviduct, in the laying of double-yolked eggs, or very large eggs, or due to an obstruction in the oviduct. Unless discovered immediately after it occurs the best treatment is to kill the bird.

Remove the cause if possible. Give the flock or individual a dose of epsom salts, one teaspoonful per bird dissolved in water required to moisten the mash. Feed plenty of green food in some form, including raw potatoes Provide plenty of darkened nests.

Individual treatment is sometimes successful, if taken in hand early. Place the fowl in a clean, dark coop Wash carefully reverted parts with a warm disinfecting solution and give a dose of epsom salts. Replace organs in proper position and feed sparingly for a few days to retard the egg production.

Breeding Poultry.

A mistake quite generally made by farmers is in selecting eggs for hatching from the general flock. Selection is usually made in relation to the shape and size of the eggs. While it is desirable to incubate none but eggs that are of a good shape and size, it should be borne in mind that many poor layers, or many hens that lack constitutional vigor, lay eggs that possess the ideal shape and size. The farmer would achieve much better results if he made up several pens of his best hens and mated these to good, strong male birds.

In making up breeding pens a point above all else to be considered, is constitutional vigor. Vigor in the breeding stock is the bedrock of successful poultry work. No matter how many points a hen would score in the showroom, it certainly is a mistake to use her as a breeder unless she possesses a strong, rugged constitution.

The breeding pen should be made up four or five weeks before eggs are wanted for incubation. This will give the birds time to become accustomed to one another and will also give the farmer an opportunity to correct any mistakes of judgment that he may have made in choosing the breeders. Thus, a test of the male bird could be made by placing a few of the eggs under a hen and testing them at the end of a week. If the eggs run low in fertility or are wholly infertile, one could safely conclude that the male is at fault and another could be substituted. Or, it may be necessary to take certain hens out of the pen because they lay abnormally small eggs, or eggs that are not of a desirable shape. If substitution of males or hens must be made in the pens during the breeding season it means the loss of much valuable time.

THE DAIRY

Feed and Milk.

There are yet many who wholly misunderstand the question as to what effect feed fed to cows has on the quality of milk produced. By quality we mean the amount of butter-fat. Some feeds affect the flavor of milk and possibly to a slight extent its color. Feeds rich in protein, it is long known, have a tendency to increase the percentage of fat in some animals but not in others.

The milk-producing function of the cow is to a large extent under the control of the nervous system. Anything that disturbs the quiet or normal condition of the animal, whether it be rough usage, extremes of temperature, will have its effect upon the quality.

On the other hand, plenty of the right kind of feed increases the quantity of milk until the animal reaches the maximum production. We have yet to hear of any feed or system of feeding that so improves the quality of milk as to make a given quantity of milk produce more butter-fat at one time than another. Of course, the greater the quantity of milk, the more cream there will be.

Those who have been in the habit of stinting their cows during the winter season, thinking that liberal feeding does not pay, are losing thereby, although they may not realize it. Where feed is scarce and high, it is possible to bring a cow through the winter with a very moderate amount of feed, but there will be a loss in the end.

Clean Dairy Utensils.

The first important rule to observe in cleaning dairy utensils is to rinse them immediately after use. This prevents the water in the milk from evaporating and the solid matter sticking to the utensil. If it is impossible to wash the utensils at once rinse them in cold or lukewarm water, so that the most of the milk will be removed before it has a chance to stick. Hot water should not be used until the milky substances have been removed with cold or lukewarm water, for the hot water will coagulate the casein in the milk so that it will stick to the tin and require a greater amount of washing before it can be removed.

After rinsing in cold or lukewarm water wash the utensils in hot water. Cold or lukewarm water is practically worthless for cleaning purposes. Use some standard brand of alkali washing powder with the hot water. The alkali powders are more desirable for the work, since they quickly and efficiently remove the milk from the tin. Powders or soaps that have grease as part of their composition do not give as satisfactory results as the alkali powders.

Always have some good stiff brushes that will fit the different utensils and keep the seams in the tin absolutely clean. If one has steam it may be used very effectively in sterilizing the utensils. After rinsing in scalding water or sterilization with steam place the utensils in a clean, sunny place to dry. Do not wipe them with a cloth or stand them right side up on the racks. The heat imparted by the hot water or steam will cause them to dry quickly and by being placed bottom side up on the racks very little dust and dirt can get on the inside of the utensils. Never put the covers on the cans or pails after washing them. There are few worse odors than a fairly clean milk can that has been shut up until it has become musty.

Thick Cream Profitable.

Farmers will make more money by separating a reasonably thick cream than a thin cream, according to dairy department, Ohio State University. Skimming highest cream leaves more skim milk on the farm to feed to the hogs, calves and chickens. Skim milk utilized in this way has a feeding value of about 35 cents per hundred, while, if the milk is left in the cream, nothing is realized. The buttermaker usually wants a cream testing around 35 or 40 per cent butterfat. In the winter, if the cream is above 40 per cent, it is rather difficult to get the cream all out of one can into another or into a vat. Cream testing about 35 per cent in the winter and 40 per cent in the summer is right for buttermaking.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM

The exact cause of rheumatism is unknown, though it is generally believed to be due to an excess of uric acid in the blood. It may be also said with equal truth that no remedy has been found which is a specific in all cases. In fact the literature of rheumatism shows that there are few drugs which have not been given a trial. In the hands of one observer we find that a certain drug has been used with the utmost satisfaction; others have found the same remedy to be a great disappointment. All physicians however agree that every method of treatment is aided by the administration of some remedy to relieve the pain and quiet the nervous system and Dr. W. S. Schultze expresses the opinion of thousands of practitioners when he says that anti-kamnia tablets should be given preference over all other remedies for the relief of the pain in all forms of rheumatism. These tablets can be purchased in any quantity. They are also unsurpassed in headaches, neuralgia and all pain. Ask for A-K Tablets.

LIVE STOCK

Working Brood Mares.

Pregnant mares can be worked advantageously right up to foaling time, says a writer. Work should not be too heavy, but ordinary farm work will not hurt them. Successful colt raisers nearly always work their mares and seldom have trouble with either mare or colt.

If you have no work, turn them out in a field every nice day. Always be very quiet and gentle with a mare in foal. In bad weather she is better off in the stable.

Fancy feeding is not necessary. Feeding and watering should be quite regular. A horse fed regularly and fully will seldom eat too much. The best hay for brood mares is mixed clover and timothy. Avoid all damaged food. Some wheat bran and oats may be fed, even though the cost is high. Cut down on corn as foaling time approaches.

After the colt is foaled the mare should not be worked for about 10 days, and then lightly for a couple of weeks. Care should be taken not to overwork or overheat her, as this will cause the milk to be bad and may cause colic or indigestion in the colt. It is best to leave the colt in the barn while its mother is at work.

To Prevent Warbles.

Cattlemen estimate that the warble or common grub in the backs of cattle does from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 damage a year. The damage comes through loss in flesh, lowered milk production and decrease in the value of hides.

The grubs may be located under the skin on the back of cattle in late winter or early spring by the characteristic lumps or swellings. The parasite has made a little opening in the skin at the top of the swelling and may be pressed out through it. In a small herd the grubs may be removed and all should be destroyed.

Examine the cattle every two or three weeks and remove all found. Spraying with kerosene emulsion, fish oil or train oil will kill the grubs, but the wounds do not heal readily unless the grubs are removed.

Corn Silage for Steers.

The Pennsylvania station has conducted several experiments to determine the difference in cost of feeding cattle by the common Pennsylvania ration of mixed hay and corn stover as roughage, and chopped ear corn, or corn and cobmeal and bran, as concentrates, and a ration composed of corn silage, mixed hay and cottonseed meal, supplemented by corn. In all experiments smaller gains were made by the lot of cattle fed the ordinary Pennsylvania ration.

In one experiment, which is typical, the average amount of air dry matter required to make a pound of gain ranged from one to three pounds more a head for cattle fed the common ration than for those fed the ration adopted by the station. The cost of producing 100 pounds of gain for the entire period of the experiment, in the case of the lot fed the Pennsylvania ration, was $2.87 greater a hundred, compared with the cheapest of the other lots, and $1.85 higher than the most expensive lot where silage formed a part of the ration. The daily cost of feed a head for the entire experimental period ranged from 22 cents with the common ration to 16.9 cents for the adopted ration.

The experiment emphasizes a decided advantage in using corn silage for at least a portion of the roughage in fattening cattle, if they are to be fed economically. Results also show the advantage of feeding a large amount of roughage during the early part of the feeding period, especially with the prevailing high prices of grain feeds.

Advantage of Sheep.

1. Sheep will eat almost all weeds. It is claimed that of the 600 weeds growing in the northwest sheep will eat 576 of them.
2. Sheep will live on short pasture.
3. Sheep are capable of utilizing a large amount of roughage to grain consumed.
4. The cost of production is cheaper than cattle.
5. Sheep are adapted to intensive methods of farming.
6. Sheep bring in a revenue from the wool, the lamb and the old ewe.
7. Some places in Indiana are only fitted for the raising of sheep.
8. Sheep supply the best meat on the farm.
9. Sheep increase the fertility of the land.

THE ORCHARD

Pear Poylla.

This insect passes the winter as an adult or fly, and lays its eggs in early spring. The practice of clean culture and the removal and destruction of rough bark leaves the flies few opportunities to escape from spray applications that kill by contact. The best means of killing the flies is to spray during a period of warm weather in November or December, or in March or early April.

The most satisfactory mixture to use is three-quarters of a pint of tobacco extract (40% nicotine) in 100 gallons water, to which are added from three to five pounds of dissolved soap. Eggs which are about to hatch, and the newly emerged nymphs are easily destroyed by the lime-sulphur solution.

If the dormant spray is made when the blossom cluster buds begin to separate at the tips, it is very effective against the eggs. For this purpose spray with one gallon concentrated lime-sulphur solution to eight gallons water.

Mixing Insecticides.

Now that one has to fight the codling moth, the San Jose scale, canker worms, plant lice, and other insects, besides the apple scab and other fungous diseases, it is advisable to apply two or three materials at the same time. Certain materials can be mixed together with safety, while others in combination either lose their efficiency due to chemical changes, or they may prove injurious to the tree. It is important, therefore, to know what ones can be mixed safely. The following list has been prepared at the New York station:

Better results are obtained by mixing paris green or arsenate of lead with bordeaux mixture, then by applying them separately.

Properties are not changed by mixing lead with tobacco or bordeaux, lime sulphur with tobacco, soap with tobacco or emulsions.

Efficient and non-injurious are lead with lime sulphur, soap with tobacco.

Inefficient, but non-injurious are lime sulphur with soap, acids or emulsions.

Safe and efficient triple combinations are lime sulphur, lead and tobacco; bordeaux, lead and tobacco.

Dangerous combinations are paris green with lime sulphur, soaps or emulsions; arsenate of lead with soaps, emulsions, or alkalies; emulsions with lime sulphur, zinc arsenite, or arsenite of lime with lime sulphur, soaps, or emulsions; arsenate of lead or paris green, with soda or potash sulphides, soaps or emulsions.

Dormant Spraying.

Spraying is an important consideration in the dormant months. Look well to it that you are not neglecting your fruit and shade trees, and that spring and summer do not come to find trees and shrubbery half destroyed by scale and other pests.

Let your "ounce of prevention" be dissolved into a good liquid and spray trees and bushes around your lawn and garden. At the same time do not forget that your neighbor's carelessness in such matters may negate everything you have done, for no fence ever kept off insects, scale or blight. It will pay you to talk over the matter with Mr. Neighbor, for there is little doubt of his co-operation in your efforts to preserve the fruits and the natural adornment of your yards, lawns and gardens.

THE GARDEN

Growing Horseradish.

Horseradish should be grown in every garden for home use, and market growers will find it profitable to handle as a cash crop to realize on during the winter. Successful growers have found the following methods approved. Roots may be set either in the spring or fall, although the spring is best, for the reason that the winter freezing of the ground sometimes causes the roots to heave. Roots for setting should be of uniform length, and set in hills as far apart as one would ordinarily plant corn. The plant does not produce seed, therefore propagation from roots is necessary. In setting be sure the roots are put in the ground right side up, else the harvest in the fall will be unsatisfactory.

A deep rich soil is best, but the plant will grow almost anywhere. It is a native of southern Europe, growing in bogs, swamps and along the seashore. Land for setting the roots in the spring should be plowed during the fall or winter, and be given a coat of barnyard manure. Roots of the Bohemian variety grow quickly and are ready to take up in the fall. The common variety grows larger and is best if left until spring, for the roots seem to increase in size during the winter. Enough for winter use should be taken up and stored in the cellar in sand.

Horseradish is a profitable crop to grow if one can prepare the grated article and sell it to retail customers. In this way the entire profits remain with the grower. The preparing and bottling may be done during the winter when outside work is at a standstill.

Garlic Cultivation.

The high price this vegetable has commanded for several months due to the shortage of European garlic has prompted many inquiries about it. There is nothing difficult about growing garlic. The "cloves" which constitute the edible part are broken loose and planted in good loam, like onion sets, in rows a foot apart and five or six inches apart in the drills which are made rather shallow. Cultivation does not differ from that of onions. Harvesting is also done about the same time in the same way as for onions.

A word of warning seems necessary concerning this crop. The demand in America is decidedly limited. Few people not of foreign nationality relish garlic, so the crop cannot be disposed of as easily as potatoes or turnips. Therefore, no one should have his judgment warped by the prices which have prevailed, because an oversupply is sure to glut the market and bring low prices and disappointment.

Garden Soil.

Success in the making of a garden lies not so much in its location as in the adaptability of every section of the plot for the different vegetables planted. There are many pieces of ground where the soil is not of uniform texture. This condition should be looked into carefully before the actual garden operations start. As is often the case, one end of the plot may be heavy loam, beyond all of which may be equally fertile, but with different capacities for retaining water and heat.

The lighter soil responds more quickly to the first warm sunshine and moisture of early spring and can be planted from 10 days to two weeks earlier than a heavy loam, which is a decided advantage when tender seeds are to be sown. On light soil, first plantings of peas, bush beans, lettuce, radishes and onions may be made, and on the heavier soil, the cereals and vine crops, as melons, peppers, tomatoes ahd sweet potatoes, Farmers plant potatoes, cabbage, beets, celery and other vegetables requiring much water and small amount of heat for their best development on the loams.

In this connection it is well to remember that the rapid absorption of heat in the sandy soil makes heavy inroads upon the humus stored there. This fact is considered when compost is applied. Fertilizing materials are used rather more freely on sandy soils in order that available fertility may be maintained, as the plant foods have a tendency to leach away. This can be overcome by maintaining a constant supply of plant food from successive applications of fertilizer during the growing period of the plant. Addition of stable manure and humus to sandy soils will do much to reduce the fertilizer bill, as these substances conserve much material that would otherwise leach away.

Early Cabbage.

Early cabbage is a particularly desirable crop for the farmer's vegetable garden because it requires less hand labor than most other crops. The first essential is a well-drained, fertile soil, says a farmer. Usually a heavy soil is recommended for cabbage growing, but good cabbage can be grown on gravelly or sandy soils provided they do not suffer from a lack of water.

For the farm garden the plants may be started in cold frames, and transplanted as soon as weather conditions are favorable. For a week or 10 days the sashes that cover the cold frames should be left off day and night, unless a severe frost threatens; if the hardening off has been done gradually a frost will do no serious damage.

The soil should be carefully prepared so that the plants when transplanted will take hold quickly and make rapid growth through the early stages. The surface of the soil should be fine and mellow, in order to conserve an abundance of moisture. If manure is not at hand a high grade fertilizer should be used. It rarely pays to work the fertilizer into the soil between the rows after the plants are put out in the garden. Work it into the soil thoroughly just before they are transplanted.

We set out cabbage plants as soon as the garden is ready for the early crops. The plants thrive better if given a space of from 14 to 18 inches in the row and 24 inches between the rows. Cut the soil about the plants in removing them from the cold frames and cut off one-half of tops of the leaves before transplanting them in the garden. An old pair of shears or a pair of sheep shears should be used to trim the leaves.

No crop responds more quickly to good care than early cabbage. Keep the weeds down, maintain a dust mulch and hoe the plants a few times during their period of growth. Keep the soil between the rows loose and friable and as soon as the leaves begin to fill the spaces between the rows a little soil should be worked toward the plants.

For the home garden choose varieties that will furnish both earliness and quality. And some of the late varieties for winter use.

FARM BRIEFS

Crab apple, haws, dogwood, red bud, maple, tulip tree, poplar, lin, elm and many others are all well worth transplanting and will increase in beauty year after year.

No matter how much milk the ewes may have at the birth of their lambs, the lambs must early be taught to eat extra food if you would make big weights at an early age.

Any cow that does not produce a sufficient amount of butter fat to pay for a dollar's worth of feed should be considered unprofitable. Having found an unprofitable cow in the herd, she should at once be fed out and sold as beef.

A well-fitted seed bed means that the crop is half cultivated.

Alfalfa makes dairying profitable. It is useless to sow alfalfa on undrained soils.

On still mornings, ground frozen, but promising to thaw on top in the middle of the day, is the ideal time for grass seeders to get busy. A man who is a good walker can sow lots of ground too, besides getting the healthful exercise in pure air. Be thankful for the chance to do such work instead of complaining about high prices and hard times.

Early oats may sometimes be sown in the spots where winter wheat has killed out. They will mature at the same time and a good grader will separate the oats and wheat after threshing. But mixing grains except for feeding is seldom a good practice.

Eggs for hatching should not weigh less than 2 nor more than 2 1-2 ounces. They should not be washed as this lowers their vitality.

Good seed is only the promise of a good crop. Help make its promise good by giving it a well prepared seed bed and clean cultivation where possible.

To drive posts quickly take a section of a log about 15 inches in diameter and two feet long to which are attached two handles at an angle. Two men, one on each side, can use this hand power pile driver while a third man holds the post to be driven and keeps it in alignment.

Kill lice with crude or fuel oil sprinkled on the hogs at feeding time, applied to rubbing posts or used as a two inch layer on top of the water in dipping tank.

Why offer for sale small, dirty, checked or stained eggs? These may be consumed at home at full market value.

Tillage aids in the growth of the nitrifying bacteria and these are what make the plant foods into such forms as to be available to the growing crops.

Lime should be applied at least a couple of weeks before the crop is seeded. Top dressing is the best practice as this allows the lime to leach through the soil more effectively than where it is drilled.

Greater gains are made by sheep feeding on alfalfa than on any other hay. In a test where four lots of western range sheep were fed for 126 days on wheat screenings and different kinds of roughage, those receiving alfalfa gained .29 pound daily per head, while those receiving the mixed hay gained but .12 pound.

No matter how much milk the ewes may have at the birth of their lambs, the lambs must early be taught to eat extra foods if you would make big weights at an early age.

That unproductive muck land does not need nitrogen fertilizeds or manure. A couple of hundred pounds of sulphate or nitrate of potash will help and it may need a ton or two of lime.

WISE HOSTESS

Won Her Guests to Postum.

"Three great coffee drinkers were my old school friend and her two daughters.

"They were always complaining and taking medicine. I determined to give them Postum instead of coffee when they visited me, so without saying anything to them about it, I made a big pot of Postum the first morning.

"Before the meal was half over, each one passed up her cup to be refilled, remarking how fine the 'coffee' was. The mother asked for a third cup and inquired as to the brand of coffee I used. I didn't answer her question just then, for I heard her say a while before that she didn't like Postum unless it was more than half coffee.

"After breakfast I told her that the 'coffee' she liked so well at breakfast was pure Postum, and the reason she liked it was because it was properly made.

"I have been brought up from a nervous, wretched invalid, to a fine condition of physical health by leaving off coffee and using Postum.

"I am doing all I can to help the world from coffee slavery to Postum freedom, and have earned the gratitude of many, many friends." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

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Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

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There is no danger or possibility of Conscription in Canada.

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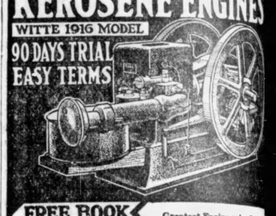

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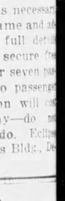

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HATCHED PLOT TO INVADE CANADA

German Agents Planned to Cross Border With Interned Countrymen.

Washington, April 1.—Details of the plans which were evolved months ago for the invasion of Canada by a large force of Germans from the United States was made public here yesterday for the first time by officials of the department of justice.

The government had known in a general way of these plans for a long time. It was not until Horst von der Goltz, German spy who was recently brought back to this country from England to turn sate's evidence, that all of the details were obtained.

Planned to Use Interned Men.

Officials said today Von der Goltz was the chief plotter. He claimed to have made arrangements for recruiting all of the sailors from the German and Austrian merchant vessels interned in this country. As there are more than 50 such vessels in United States ports, officials said Von der Goltz could have built up a large force that way.

The point at which Canada was to have been invaded was somewhere in the northwest and not through Buffalo as generally believed. It was stated that the ammunition of Capt. Hans Tauscher, now under arrest in New York, is alleged to have secreted along the Pacific coast, was to have been used in this expedition. After a great many of the preliminary plans had been made, Von der Goltz told federal officers, the scheme was abandoned as being too fantastic.

Implicates Capt. Tauscher.

The plot to blow up the Welland canal was then decided upon, he said. Von der Goltz has told officials that Captain Tauscher made arrangements for getting explosives to be used in blowing up the Welland canal.

Officials say two men now are being sought who were actively implicated in the Welland plot. One of them, it was stated, is an Italian, whose love for money was greater than his loyalty to his country. He is declared to have been one of the brainiest of the conspirators. He is somewhere in New England.

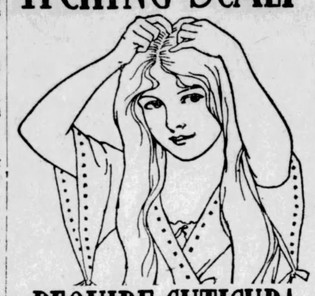
The other man went under the name of Fritzer. Government agents have no trace of him.

Von der Goltz has sworn he was in close communication all of the time with Captain von Papen, former German naval attache here, who was recalled by his government at the request of the United States. He told federal officials Captain von Papen supplied money to carry out their plans.

Sunday Meets President.

Washington, April 3.—Billy Sunday, the evangelist, was received today by President Wilson at the White House.

DANDRUFF AND ITCHING SCALP



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Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7640—Boys' Russian Suit.

This is a suit that will appeal to the practical mother who will depend upon blend of color for the dressy effect. The blouse is cut full and shapely and conveniently closes down front with buttons that serve also to trim. The trousers may be finished at knee length with elastic or leg bands.

Cut in sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This very fetching model has a body lining and a 1-piece skirt. The fashionable shoulder cape is headed with a double collar on the "Quaker" order, which stylishly crosses in closing at either side. At knee depth and in scalloped outline we have the suggestion of a tunic on the skirt.

7690—Ladies' Dress.

7685—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. In excellent taste is this dress for the woman who wants a practical design that is not necessarily plain. Either high or regulation waistline is used and short or long sleeves employed. The blouse has a neat yoke and is neat a collar for an overlay. The skirt has 4 gores.

7657—Misses' Middy Blouse.

This blouse slips on over the head, boasting of the popular middy blouse collar and eyelet lacing; a deep cuff enfolds the gathered sleeve and a stitched belt is arranged around the waistline.

7488—Misses' Dress.

Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. This little frock has a plain blouse with wide collar and fancy cuffs at the wrist end of the plain sleeve. The skirt has three gores and at each side seam there is a plaited insert; this may also be gathered. The waist and skirt both close in the center of the front and there is a wide flat belt of the dress material.

7634—Ladies' Maternity Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 34 inches waist measure. A skirt that is surprising in its comfort-giving qualities and stylish make-up. It is a model in nine gores with high waistline and so constructed that with the gradual change in the figure it will respond.

7599—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Smart to the last degree is this little frock. It consists of a plain blouse, with small flat collar and long sleeves gathered into a band cuff. To this is buttoned a side plaited skirt which has a plain panel in front. Over both these garments is worn the jacket, which has a flaring, circular cut.

7691—Ladies' Waist.

The new full effect is shown in this waist. The material is gathered in both front and back along the shoulder seams and the front closing is in surplice style, with shaped shawl collar. The sleeves fit the arm and end at the wrist. The materials most favored for these waists are satin, taffetas, novelty voile, brocades and some of the wash materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7649—Misses' Coat.

This splendid example of a stylish coat may be made in full or the shorter length. The fronts roll back and are faced with self material and fashionably tailor stitched; 3 large buttons with loops close the garment at center front.

7647—Men's Union Suit.

This perfectly shaped union suit has for a noticeable feature the overlap of the right drawer, which fastens with a button and buttonhole to the left. The facing of the fronts of the garment is so treated as to give box plait effect.

The Blade Book of Fashion

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

MONDAY, March 27.—Senate—Republicans conferred on Mexican situation. Senate army bill reported as a substitute for the house bill. Finance committee continued consideration of the free sugar repeal. Thomas Taggart sworn in as senatori from Indiana. Democratic senators held night caucus on free sugar repeal bill.

House—Naval and military affairs committees held meetings on national defense. Debate on the immigration bill was continued and a motion to strike out the literacy test was defeated. Representative Copley introduced a resolution for an investigation of the news print paper situation.

TUESDAY, March 28.—Senate—Passed Indian bill carrying $12,000,000. Passed emergency appropriation bill for recruiting and punitive expedition expenses. Made Chamberlain army reorganization bill unfinished business.

House—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy aestified before the naval committee. Adopted conference report on urgent deficiency bill appropriating 3,400,000, mostly for the navy and department of justice. Mexican situation discussed in connection with $8,611,502 deficiency bill to met expenses of punitive expedition. Judiciary committee voted to postpone indefinitely all suffrage and prohibition proposals now pending. Passed emergency appropriation of $8,611,502 for expenses of recruiting army and Mexican punitive expedition. Representative Montague introduced bill for creation of coast guard aero service.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.—Senate—Debate begun on senate substitute for house army reorganization bill.

House—Miscellaneous bills on the calendar considered.- Assistant Secretary Roosevelt continued testimony on national defense before naval committee. Democratic representatives held caucus at night on proposals for government manufacture of war munitions.

THURSDAY, March 30.—Senate—Resumed debate on army reorganization bill. Adopted resolution asking attorney general to investigate gasoline prices.

House—Secretary Daniels testified before the naval committee. Discussion of the immigration bill was resnmed. Burnett immigration bill with literacy test and Asiatic exclusion provisions passed, 308 to 87.

FRIDAY, March 31.—Senate—Resumed debate on the army reorganization bill.

House—Secretary Daniels continued his testimony before the naval committee. Began debate on annual rivers and habrors bill. Judiciary commitee decided to submit the house for a vote a resolution holding United States District Attorney Marshall of New York, against whom impeachment charges are pending, in contempt of the house.

SATURDAY, April 1.—Senate—Continued discussion of the army reorganization bill. Judiciary subcommittee voted, 3 to 2, to recommend to full committee confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis' nomination.

House—Debate on the rivers and harbors bill continued.

RECRUIT CAMPAIGN NETS ONLY 2,250 MEN

Washington, Apri 3.—Since recruiting was begun to secure the 20,000 men needed to bring the army up to maximum strength, 2,250 had been accepted from 8,969 applying. San Francisco, Chicago and New York, led in the number of recruits applying with 451, 383 and 356 respectively. The numbers accepted were: Chicago 75; San Francisco 66, and New York 64.

HIGH BULGAR HONOR FOR AMERICAN SURGEON

Sofia, April 3.—Dr. Harry Platz, of Mount Sinai hospital, New York, now with the Bulgarian sanitary troops, has received a medal, without swords, for bravery, the distinction being the highest one possible to award a Bulgarian army surgeon. The medal was bestowed for Dr. Platz's service in aiding in the stamping out of typhoid in Serbia and Bulgaria. He has laboratories at Uskup.

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URGE ROOSEVELT TO TAKE STUMP

Robert Bacon and Others Plan Campaign to "Rouse Patriotism."

Oyster Bay, L. I., April 3.—As an aftermath of the luncheon at the home of Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, at which he met former Senator Elihu Root, Senator Lodge and General Leonard Wood, Col. Theodore Roosevelt was urged to go on the stump in a campaign to arouse the patriotism of the country and bring home the real need of adequate preparedness for national defense.

Mr. Bacon and Henry A. Wise, who resigned from the naval constructing board because he felt steps contemplated were inadequate, visited Colonel Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill yesterday and talked over the speaking tour with the colonel. No decision was reached.

The colonel said he did not want to make a trip and probably would not do so anyway until after he delivers his address before the Illinois Bar Association at Chicago, on April 29. He will talk about preparedness and national honor there, and he will give much care to the preparation of the speech.

If it is decided that in connection with the Chicago speech the colonel should go to other center of population, Kansas City and Des Moines are two of the cities which might be visited. In both of these places President Wilson spoke on his tour in behalf of his preparedness program in February. Such a trip would take the colonel over much of the route which Mr. Wilson covered.

DANIELS URGES NAVAL RESERVE

Would Include All Kinds of Seafaring Men in Greater Navy.

Washington, March 31.—A naval reserve that will include all kinds of "seafaring Americans" was strongly advocated by Secretary of the Navy Daniels Thursday. The secretary appeared before the house naval affairs committee and vigorously defended his course as head of the navy.

He appealed for appointments from civil life of experienced aviators to become officers, saying 300 are immediately needed. In addition, he declared the navy should appoint 30 officers each year to its engineering corps to specialize.

Navy Needs Educators.

"The American navy is the only big organization in the world that is not specializing," declared the secretary. "One of our greatest needs is the presence of a few great educators at Annapolis. Put at the naval academy just as great a professor of English as there is at Harvard or Princeton or any of our big universities and the benefits resulting will be great. No great educator will go there now because he is only elected from year to year and has no voice in the faculty. We could not get such a man for less than $5,000 a year, and I would favor paying $6,000, and get the right kind of a man and the officers relieved from duty and the instructors could render greater benefit to the country."

The secretary declared that after existing shortages are filled from civil life, Annapolis will be able to keep the fleet properly officered.

Difficult to Keep Up Quota.

Secretary Daniels stated in spite of the large percentage of re-enlistments, it was difficult to maintain the full quota of enlisted men.

Only one out of six applicants is accepted because of the difficulty in getting the desired type, he explained.

The secretary declared experts differed on the question of having ships in reserve, some desiring all ships to be in commission continuously. When ships are undergoing lengthy repair periods, Mr. Daniels said, it is demoralizing and costly to keep at the navy yard the full crew. He added this was the reason for the policy of keeping only a skeleton complement aboard.

Wants 15,000 Personnel.

The secretary recommended that, without increasing the estimates, the increase in the enlisted personnel be 15,000. He made a strong defense of his compulsory education plan for enlisted men. Since its inauguration, the number of such men entering the naval academy had jumped very materially, he said.

"We can never have an efficient navy and a good navy," the secretary said, "until young men enlisted realize that if they have the ability they may become admirals."

The increase contemplated in the personnel would make necessary additional opportunities for advancement, he said.

Secretary Daniels strongly favored the reserve force of former navy men, proposed by Admiral Blue. A class of merchant seamen was urged and a third class was urged for men on shore.

CLARK DENIES THAT CONGRESS HAS IDLED

Speaker Issues Statement Calling Charges Lies.

Washington, April 3.—Congress resumed its labors today, spurred by Speaker Clark's statement branding as "a bald and malicious lie" charges that both houses have been idling in their work.

The statement, issued last night, in answer to critics, is expected to put an end to all such criticisms.

Speaker Clark reviewed the record of congress to date and asserted that the present house had worked more steadily and industriously than any within his service of 22 years. The speaker also denied charges that congress was seeking to thwart the President in his desire to bring about an adjournment in time for the political conventions in June. "Every human being with two ideas above a Hottentot," he declared, "knows that congress is just as anxious to adjourn before the conventions as the President is."

DAVID DUNNE

by B. K. MARIATES

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Continued From First Page.

"What on airth kin you do about a washin', Dave?"

"I can draw the water, turn the wringer, hang up the clothes, empty the tubs, fetch and carry the washings, and mop."

Barnabas puffed fiercely at his pipe for a moment.

"You're a good boy, Dave, a mighty good boy. I don't know what your ma would do without you. I hed to leave school when I wa'n't as old as you, and git out and hustle so the younger children could git eddicated. By the time I wuz foot-loose from farm work, I wuz too old to git any larnin'. You'd orter manage someway, though, to git eddicated."

"Mother's taught me to read and write and spell. When I get old enough to work for good wages I can go into town to the night school."

In a short time M'ri had cooked a dinner that would have tempted less hearty appetittes than those possessed by her brother and David.

"You ain't what might be called a delikit feeder, Dave," remarked Barnabas, as he replenished the boy's plate for the third time. "You're so lean I don't see where you put it all."

David might have responded that the vacuum was due to the fact that his breakfast had consisted of a piece of bread and his last night's supper of a dish of soup, but the Dunne pride inclined in reservation on family and personal matters. He speared another small potato and paused, with fork suspended between mouth and plate.

"Mother says she thinks I am hollow inside like a stovepipe."

"Well, I dunno. Stovepipes git filled sometimes," ruminated his host.

"Leave room for the ice cream, David," cautioned M'ri, as she descended to the cellar.

The lad's eyes brightened as he beheld the golden pyramid. Another period of lingering bliss, and then with a sigh of mingled content and regret, David rose from the table.

"Want me to hook up for you, Mr. Brumble?" he asked, moved to show his gratitude for the hospitality extended.

"No, yes, Dave; wish you would. My neck is sorter lame today. Land o' livin'," he commented after David had gone to the barn, "but that boy swallered them potatoes like they wuz so many pills!"

"Poor Mrs. Dunne!" sighed M'ri. "I am afraid it's all she can do to keep a very small pot boiling. I am glad she sent the sorghum, so I could have an excuse for sending the eggs."

"She hain't poor so long as she hez a young sprout like Dave a-growin' up. We used to call Peter Dunne 'Old Hickory,' but Dave, he's second growth hickory. He's the kind to bend and not break. Jest you wait till he's seasoned onct."

After she had packed a pail of ice cream for David, gathered some flowers for Ziny, and made out a memorandum of supplies for Barnabas to get in town, M'ri set out on her errand of mercy.

The "hooking up" accomplished, David, laden with a tin pail in each hand and carrying in his pocket a drawing of black-teta for his mother to sample, made his way through sheep-dotted pastures to Beechum's woods, and thence along the bank of the River oRd. Presently he spied a young man standing knee-deep in the stream in the patient pose peculiar to fishermen.

"Catch anything?" called David eagerly.

The man turned and came to shore. He wore rubber hip boots, dark trousers, a blue flannel shirt, and a wide-brimmed hat. His eyes, blue and straight-gazing, rested upon the lad.

"No," he replied calmly. "I didn't intend to catch anything. What is your name?"

"David Dunne."

The man meditated.

"You must be about twelve years old."

"How did you know?"

"I am a good guesser. What have you got in your pail?"

"Which one?"

"Both."

"Thought you were a good guesser." The youth laughed

"You'll do, David. Let me think — where did you come from just now?"

"From Brumble's."

"It's ice cream you've got in your pail," he said assuredly.

"That's just what it is!" cried the boy in astonishment, "and there's eggs in the other pail."

"Lets have a look at the ice cream." David lifted the cover.

"It looks like butter," declared the stranger.

"It don't tast etlike butter," was the indignant rejoiner. "Miss M'ri makes the best cream of any one in the country."

"I knew that, my young friend, before you did. It's a long time since I had any, though. Will you sell it to me, David? I will give you half a dollar for it."

Half a dollar! His mother had to work all day to earn that amount. The ice cream was not his—not entirely. Miss M'ri had sent it to his mother. Still—

"'Twill melt anyway before I get home,' he argued aloud and persuasively.

"Of course it will," asserted the would-be purchaser.

David surrender the pail, and aftetr much protestation consented to receive the piece of money which the young man pressed upon him.

"You'll have to help me eat it now; there's no pleasure in eating ice cream alone."

"We haven't any spoons," commented the boy dubiously.

"We will go to my house and eat it."

"Where do you live?" asked David in surprise.

"Just around the bend of the river here."

David's freckles darkened. He didn't like to be made game by older people, for then there was no redress.

"There isn't any house within two miles of here," he said shortly.

"What'll you bet? Half a dollar?"

"No," replied David resolutely.

"Well, come and see."

David followed his new acquaintance around the wooded bank. The river was full of surprises today. In midstream he saw what looked to him like a big raft supporting a small house.

"That's my shanty boat," explained the young man, as he shoved a rowboat from shore. "Jump in, my boy."

"Do you live in it all the time?" asked David, watching with admiration the easy but forceful pull on the oars.

"No; I am on a little fishing and hunting expedition."

"Can't kill anything now," said the boy, a derisive smile flickering over his features.

"I am not hunting to kill, my lad. I am hunting old scenes and memories of other days. I used to live about here. I ran away eight years ago when I was just your age."

"What is your name?" asked David interestedly.

"Joe Forbes.'

"Oh," was the eager rejoiner. "I know. You are Deacon Forbes' wild son that ran away."

"So that's how I am known around here, is it? Well, I've come back, to settle up my father's estate."

"What did you run away for?" inquired David.

"Combination of too much stepmother and a roving spirit, I guess. Here we are."

He sprang on the platform of the shanty boat and helped David on board. The boy inspected this novel house in wonder while his host set saucers and spoons on the table.

"Would you mind,' asked David in an embarrassed manner as he wistfully eyed the coveted luxury, "if I took my dishful home?"

"What's the matter?" asked Forbes, his eyes twinkling. "Eaten too much already?"

"No; but you see my mother likes it and she hasn't had any since last summer. I'd rather take mine to her."

"There's plenty left for your mother. I'll put this pail in a bigger one and pack ice about it. Then it won't melt."

To Be Continued.

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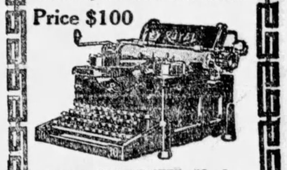

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If you have any of these affections read every word of this announcement. The modern doctor has traced these ills in a vast number of cases to auto-intoxication arising from constipation. It may be constipation has been at the base of all your misfortune. You should have taken proper treatment sooner. You should start proper treatment now. The pyhsician of today frowns down on catharties and drugs and says that these do no real good. He will tell you that all of them create only temporary action of the bowels and have no permanent beneficial effects on them at all. In fact, very often drugs and catharties are too violent for the delicate system and shock it dangerously. Then, too, with drugs and catharties you are constantly in danger of creating a drug habit, for it is found that after a while larger and larger doses of drugs or catharties seem to do no real good, so that the body gets into a condition where it craves for something that does not help it.

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

No form of government ever satisfies a failure.

The man who eats to live will have less indigestion than the one who lives to eat.

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis wants to change the Monroe doctrine. Probably because it doesn't match his whiskers.

If you're not a fool, people will find it out. It isn't necessary to tell them.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell says the best thinking is done after midnight. Why, that's when most people do their forgetting.

"Mexico has to be handled as a ticklish customer," says an editorial. Ticklish like a cocklebur.

The big war has already lasted long enough to wear out most of the amateur prophets.

There is no telling what might have happened if Mr. Bryan had not had a broad back ready to turn on the Nebraskan who called him a liar. Another argument for preparedness.

U-boats are the cats in the backyard of the Washington administration.

No matter which side wins there will be little occasion for boasting after the big war. Every nation will know that it has been in a real fight.

No man, when speculating as to what he would do if he had a million dollars, is willing to admit that he would make a fool of himself.

Perhaps the reason there are so many poor efforts to write poetry is that many persons mistake a lump in the throat for inspiration.

"Nice dogie—dogie, dogie!" That's the way we're talking to old Carranza.

Once upon a time a statesman who was not thought of before the convention ran away with the nomination for president. Since then politicians have taken comfort in thinking of themselves as dark horses.

Man can't kick himself, but the fact that he feels like it is a credit to his conscience.

At last it has happened. The horse and the dog, each has been exploited as man's best friend. Now comes a professor who gives that distinction to the skunk. Somewhere in the line friend wife should have a place.

Submarines have time between notes to do a lot of damage.

The Saturday night bath as an institution might help Mexico.

A man may be intemperate in eating, but after he gets too much he doesn't whip his wife and shoot up the neighborhood.

Evidently Yuan Shi Kai is aiming to please first one element, then another. That sort of thing has never been a success.

Mr. Edison promises to convert Mr. Ford to preparedness. But why the bother?

The worst thing about war horrors is that the reader can't wake up and discover that it was all a nightmare and he must be more careful what he eats.

Usually, you'll find that the fellow who talks too much also takes himself too seriously.

Perhaps the most cruel thing some parents do is to make a joke of naming their children.

"I smell the stars," writes an eastern poetess. But we have a notion that she is mistaken, that what she smells is the price of gasoline.

Much time that is wasted on wishes might better be utilized by thinking thankful thoughts.

The well-known world grows better wherever the hearts of the people are in the right place.

Civil service is always attacked from without.

The father of rumors—a censorship.

After a white lie has traveled a few city blocks it needs laundering.

Ten million people in the United States, it is said, chew gum. Sadder still—there are millions who chew the well-known rag.

What a hullabaloo would be raised if the government should try to censor neighborhood gossip.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun views Villa still at large, the son-of-a-gun.

To be at his best a minister ought to have about all members of his flock present, instead of having to preach to a large majority of empty seats.

The weakness of that bunk about the Lord being the Kaiser's chief assistant develops as the war progresses toward the end.

One of life's dreads—that we may talk too much without saying anything.

Politics is a coward.

The phraseology of American diplomacy is beyond criticism.

What is your heart's desire? Whatever it is—love, poetry, birds, flowers, matrimony, baseball, fishing, big business, hope of eternity or sassafras tea—that is what Spring means.

Aside from his whiskers, Carranza doesn't look as if he could ever become the father of his country.

The Big Interrogation.

The great Hughes-Roosevelt question can crowd the war back to the market page any day. It is on even terms with the news from Mexico and could, if an answer came suddenly, push Villa, Carranza et al. into an obscure corner. The question holds public interest and attention as that other famous puzzle, "Pigs in Clover," did a handful of years ago.

Had Justice Hughes made his confession of want of political ambition at some other time it would have been accepted as a sort of ultimatum that he and his present office would stick together until death did them part. Under other circumstances, the Colonel's ironical statement that the Republican party would have to be in "heroic mood" to take him would have been read as a conviction on the Colonel's part that the party wasn't likely to take him. But it becomes plainer every day that the Chicago convention will have to pick either Hughes or Roosevelt. The candidacies of the "favorite sons" have given minor politicians a chance to let their voices loose and press agents the opportunity to gather in a few dollars. But the whole lot of these booms amounts to less than the bang of a drum. The country knows, even if two or three deluded "favorite sons" don't, that the convention will draft Hughes, provided it can, or else offer the nomination to Roosevelt, because it has no one else who can fill the bill. The convention will not meet until June 7. It may be that the Hughes-Roosevelt question will stay with us and gain substance until the very hour the temporary chairman sticks a lozenge in his cheek and gets ready for his big speech. If that should be, the country can rest easy that it will not run out of topics to discuss—or quarrel over.

Who Wanted the Censor?

Why was a censorship established over the news from Mexico?

The reason given the public was that it was important no information published in the United States should be available for Villa's use. But it was obvious from the beginning of the trouble that Villa was cut off rom this information as if there were a great wall between him and the American press. There were no railway trains operating in the country he was traversing. He was out of the reach of the telegraph. He had no wireless outfit or wireless operators. Couriers and spies, even if they could travel faster than the pursuers, could not pass through the American lines. It is clear that the authorities had another and more serious excuse for smothering and censoring the material gathered by correspondents.

Have you begun to suspect what that reason was?

A fortnight after the raid on Columbus, it has come out that two machine guns possessed by the detachment there became jammed. The mechanism was such that the guns could be used properly only in daylight. When the aeroplanes started to reconnoiter Villa's position, exactly half of them failed. One that did get away could not carry sufficient fuel and had to come down in the desert, where the aeronaut almost starved before he got back to his friends. None of the flying machines carried observers, because it couldn't, nor did it have any armament heavier than the birdman's side arms. Yet the best aeroplanes used in the European war came from this country. Congressional blindness and niggardliness have not only hampered the training of aeronauts in the American army, but have forced the aeronauts to use obsolete machines. The army lacked motor trucks, and a trainload of them had to be bought in the north after the President decided that Villa should be punished. There were no drivers for the trucks in the army, and volunteers had to be obtained in Detroit.

If ever the true story of the Mexican affair is told it will be a shameful exposure of our military unpreparedness. It will show that the executive offices in Washington found it expedient to protect congress against the country's indignation and that they, not the army men in the southwest, wanted the censorship.

The President's Accusations.

President Wilson's charges against "interventionists" are of the gravest character. If they are true, there are people who, by interfering with the campaign in Mexico and harassing the government, are treading the perilous path of treason. They should not only be exposed, but prosecuted without leniency or mercy.

"It is my duty," the President says, "to warn the people of the United States that there are persons all along the border who are actively engaged in originating and giving as wide currency as they can to rumors of the most sensational and disturbing sorts which are wholly unjustified by the facts. The object of this traffic in falsehood is obvious. It is to create intolerable friction between the government of the United States and the de facto government of Mexico for the purpose of bringing about intervention in the interests of certain American owners of Mexican property. * * * The people of the United States should know the sinister and unscrupulous influences that are afoot and should be on their guard against crediting any story coming from the border."

It must be clear that the President of the United States would make no such formal statement unless he was in possession of unquestionable facts. Yet Senator Fall, who is now in El Paso, challenges that statement in every particular. He declares that the government itself is suppressing and distorting news, that it has adopted the policy of hiding facts in order to protect itself against the public indignation which would follow the exposure of the government's failures and ineptness.

"I have been unable," Senator Fall says, "to learn that any capitalistic influences are endeavoring to poison the public mind regarding affairs in Mexico. If President Wilson knows any persons or interests that are doing such dastardly work he should name them. If he does not name them his words stand as a slander upon many honest men."

We scarcely can see how Mr. Wilson can avoid laying all the facts before the country, even if he so wishes. It is inconceivable that he would address a message to the people so direct and damning unless he knew whereof he spoke. Senator Fall is known as the best informed man in congress on the Mexican situation. Common caution would have sealed his lips if, to his knowledge, any persons or interests were trying to embark the country upon a general "clean-up" in Mexico for purposes of gain.

Here is an issue that cannot be escaped. The country expects the President to lay all his cards upon the table. It expects Senator Fall to admit his error if he is proved in the wrong.

Immigration.

The most enthusiastic advocates of unrestricted immigration and the most tireless lobbyists against immigration bills at Washington are the big industrial trusts. They want an unlimited supply of cheap labor. They want elements which can be used to combat organized labor. There is profit for them in the low standards of living prevailing among the more recent immigrants.

If the trusts would assume some responsibility for the immigrants, the demand to close the gates would not be so insistent. If they would provide means by which imported diseases could be stamped out, imported vices controlled, education extended and the growth of slums prevented, the American people would have less reason to look upon unrestricted immigration as an evil. A systematic spreading of the doctrines and traditions of Americanism and a system of teaching the common tongue to old and young alike, if undertaken by the big industries which want the gates thrown wide open, would rob the bitter opponents of unrestricted immigration of most of their thunder. It is not the dilution of the old racial stocks which has to be feared, but the breaking down of slowly built-up American standards.

There are many thousands of aliens in the country who have not been assimilated. It will be many years before they are. Until that is accomplished, as few new aliens should be admitted as can be.

Fighting Foods.

Fashions in fighting food appear to change. During the Civil war, it was the opinion of northern generals that beans and bravery went together. In the desperate campaigns around Richmond, the southerners learned, no doubt to their surprise, that a little parched corn would make a man indifferent as to whether he lived or not, the ideal fighting spirit. In the war with Spain, corned beef, immortalized as embalmed beef, held high place, at least with the easy-chair strategists at Washington.

The British government is about to make another experiment in fighting foods. It has placed an order for 600,000,000 cans of beef stew, each can to contain eight ounces of meat, four ounces of rice, one ounce each of beans, onions, carrots and liquid. The experiment will cost $91,000,000.

Researchers have discovered all sorts of things in food—not to mention things which should not be in food. There are substances that provide steam, some that go into storage, some elusive and mysterious compounds which seem to have an influence over growth and play a special part in the nutritive processes. It is reasonable, then, to believe that there are substances which, more than all other things, not excepting alcohol, make a man combative. They have not been isolated from foodstuffs so that they may be fed to an army free of extraneous materials. But science, we may be sure, will solve the problem some day. It will not be necessary when that day comes to pile a soldier's tin plate with steaming beans, or issue him a handful of parched corn, or load his knapsack with tins of embalmed beef and soldered-up beef stew. The soldier will be given a capsule, and forthwith he will want to go out and bayonet someone—maybe his superior officer.

Fish for the Farm.

Uncle Sam in undertaking, upon a somewhat experimental scale, to form a combination between agricultural and fisheries industries. To any farmer who has a pond suitable for fish culture, the government will send fry and fingerlings free of charge, supply detailed instructions for their care and development and throw in its good wishes. It hopes in time to have records of thousands of productive fish ponds and lakes throughout the country.

There are not many things that a farmer gets without a great amount of hard work. More than anyone else, he eats his bread in the sweat of his face. It would be a fine thing if Uncle Sam should give the farmer something that improves his table and betters his income and yet does not require the usual expenditure of muscular effort. The fish once set free will feed themselves, take on weight and sweetness and bring their kind into the world.

Farm people ought to take the fullest opportunity of this offer. The place to write to is the bureau of fisheries, Washington.

A Defense Bill Supported by Pacifists.

The Hay army bill, passed by the House, contains the flaws and defects that only a merger of pacifist and pork-barrel politicians could inject into it. The fact that the bill received the votes of the rabid anti-preparedists and the intrigueing Bryanites is the best evidence in the world that as a defense measure Mr. Hay has produced something of very low grade.

The bill in several particulars ignores the lessons of the European war and overrules the recommendations of the general staff. It makes an insignificant increase in the regular army. To train 40,000 troops, it directs that the army shall take four years. It runs counter to the constitution in assuming that payments to the national guard and the distribution of equipment among the states gives the federal government control over the states' militia. There will be no such control and can never be unless the states surrender their rights, an unlikely thing. These same House politicians who pushed the Hay bill through would be found among those opposing the surrender.

The Chamberlain bill, which is before the senate, falls short of the military ideal, but it still follows the lines laid down by expert military opinion. It will provide a strong regular army which, in case of necessity, can form the nucleus of a larger force without reorganization. It has a scheme for creating genuine reserves. There isn't a thing in it that would justify the support of a non-preparedist. If Bryanites vote for it it will mean that they have given up Bryan.

There is the chance that this bill, and not the Hay bill, can get through congress. There will, at least, be compromise, and the President may possibly receive a bill that has the strength of the Chamberlain measure and few of the weaknesses of the Hay bill. We can all hope so, anyway.

The Faith of the Cardinal.

'Twas a drab day and a cold rain was falling. Men and women, in heavy clothes and beneath umbrellas, were saying cynical things of the weather. They could not reconcile the day with their notions of Spring. Then, from out the naked, dripping branches of a tall cottonwood tree that stood back from the street, there came the inimitably sweet notes of the cardinal grosbeak's lovesong. He was singing sunshine into the soul of his mate.

The song ended, there was a stream of red through the haze—the dauntless lover had gone. But to those who heard, there had come a thrill of new hope and some of the cardinal's faith. They had listened to one of God's optimists.

Experience is a better teacher than the fellow who knows it all.

Now and then we run across a man who tries to make us believe he reads newspapers because editors have no sense.

Mr. Bryan endorses Mr. Wilson as the next best man for President.

Since the United States cavalry broke all speed records it is easy to see what could have been done had the troopers been prepared to start sooner.

Stripes are going to be popular this season, and the stars ought to be.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to think that to be frail physically made her appear strong intellectually?

A hopeful sign of Spring is that winter itch is about to lose its hold on mankind.

About all one can make of the news from El Paso and other border towns is that a Mexican is a Mexican today, tomorrow and forever.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF, CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,
Of the Toledo Blade, published weekly at Toledo, Ohio, for April 1st, 1916.
State of Ohio, County of Lucas, ss:

Before me, a notary pubic in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Thalheimer, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Toledo Blade Company, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, towit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, The Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, Ohio. Editor, Robinson Locke, Toledo, Ohio. Editoral Manager, N. C. Wright, Toledo, Ohio. Managing Editor, Grove H. Patterson, Toledo, Ohio. Business Manager, H. S. Thalheimer, Toledo, Ohio.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) Mrs. Martha H. Locke, Toledo, Ohio. Robinson Locke, Toledo, Ohio. Charles Locke, Portland, Maine. Edmund Locke, Beverly Hills, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 251,515.

H. S. THALHEIMER,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of April, 1916.
(Seal) F. E. COTTRELL.
(My commission expires June 12th, 1918.)

Sunday School

WHEN RELIGION CHANGES LIFE

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 9 Is "Aeneas and Dorcas."—Acts 9:32-43.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The antiquity of the latest fashions is a chastening theme to contemplate. Our vaunted modernity is severely jolted when we discover that our new ideas are centuries and even millenniums old. Thus, this week's International Sunday School lesson carries back to the facing of the fact that the present-day vogue of social service — care for men's bodies and estate, as well as for their spirits — is as old as the Christian Church itself.

Three distinct forms of social ministry are the outstanding points in the interesting old stories of the cure of Aeneas and the raising from the dead of Dorcas. First, we have the healing of the sick by the Apostle Peter. Second, we have the relief of the poor, as represented by the work of Dorcas. Third, we have the driving away of sorrow by the ressurection of Dorcas.

Already we have studied how the Christian Church of the first generation had attained a state of social and economical interdependence that was without precedent in history. The most ideal example of communism is that of the early Christians, when a man counted his possessions his own, but devoted them to the brotherhood. The widows and the poor were all cared for out of the common funds. Modern social service has a long way to go before it can catch up to the first crop of Christians.

Wherein the Church has departed from the practice of ministering to all phases of human need she has departed from the example and precept of the Apostolic Church and of the great Head of the Church Himself. A delicate and important point to be observed today, however, is that all the new swelling of the tides of brotherliness and ministry shall not be mislabeled by merely sociological terms, but should be understood as simple Christianity, the love of Christ expressed through the hearts of His Disciples. We must not let a godless fad steal the livery of the Christian Church. What we have of effective social service today is merely a new expression of simple Christian ministry.

What About the Shut-Ins?

From the days of Eden until now the problem of pain has vexed the world. Why does God permit suffering? That is the oldest of the puzzles that has taxed the human brain. We are not ready to admit that all suffering is evil, any more than our intellectual integrity will permit us to call it an illusion, a non-existent thing. The world owes much to its invalids. Some of the sweetest songs and most life-giving thoughts have arisen from beds of pain. There are graces, indispensable to life in its fullness, which seem to grow only in the hothouse of suffering. The metropolitan newspapers recently printed columns about a Brooklyn woman who had been for 50 years a "shut-in," and who had ministered greatly to the world.

She glorified God as an invalid. Aeneas, the paralyzed man of our story, glorified Him by a miraculous recovery. Whether ill or well, whether by enduring or recovering, we are to fulfill life's chief end of glorifying God.

The story of Aeneas is one of the short and simple annals of pain. Luke, the physician, is observant to note that he had for eight years been bed-ridden with palsy. What a picture the few words present! No person in the full tide of health and activities can understand what it means to be a helpless invalid, dependent upon the ministry of loved ones for everything. For eight interminable years Aeneas had lain on his pallet, or little mattress, on the floor of a dingy Oriental room. What had been his thoughts during all this time when there was nothing left for him to do but think?

Into the darkness of the sufferer's lot there had apparently penetrated the radiance of the Good News. The implication of the story is that Aeneas was a Christian. We should like to know the difference between his life before and after hearing the Tidings which the scattered disciples had carried.

Where the New Railway Runs.

One day there came to the home of Aeneas — I wonder who was the wage-earner there, to maintain the home? — the great-hearted Simon Peter. This tireless apostle was a peripatetic preacher. Like Jesus, he "went about doing good," he did not wait for opportunities to come to him. With the conversion of Saul, the young Church had peace for a time, and was spiritually built up. So from Jerusalem as a center the apostles restlessly and resistlessly carried the Word.

Lydda, or Lidd, where Aeneas lived, is about twenty miles to the northwest of Jerusalem, on the road to the seaport of Jaffa, which is ten miles further west. There was a community of Christians here, as also at Jaffa. Lydda was on one of the main highways up and down the land, and Jesus Himself had passed through it. Its importance in history has been considerable, but now it takes on a new interest.

For today Lydda is the junction point of the new railroad which the Germans and Turks have built down the center of Palestine to Beersheba. For twenty years it has been a station on the familiar railway line running into Jerusalem from Jaffa. Now the rails between Jaffa and Lydda have been torn up, and used for the construction of this new military railway, which runs from Beersheba up to within a few miles of Nazareth, where it connects with the Haifa-Damascus line. Thus has been built for the first time, a railroad from Jerusalem to Damascus. As the modern military men halt in their journey at Lydda, I wonder if they give a thought at all to the miracle there wrought by Peter upon Aeneas?

It was all so simple and unspectacular that it takes only two sentences in the inspired record to tell it:

"Peter said unto him, 'Aeneas, Jesus Christ healeth thee: Arise, and make thy own bed.' And straightway he arose. And all that dwelt at Lydda and Sharon saw him; and they turned to the Lord."

Who dares to attempt to portray all that this meant to the man who had been bed-ridden for eight years? Or who can describe what salvation means to a human soul? Ten thousand hymns have attempted it, all inadequately. It will need the "new song" about the throne to express fully the joy of the redeemed. This miracle, or "sign" also did its work in winning the neighbors to the Way.

Sending for the Preacher.

A clergyman was calling upon some friends, and apologized for his delay in arriving by explaining that he had been called across the city to a hospital death-bed. "Why do people always send for the minister when in trouble?" one present asked. To have made full answer to the question would have been to vindicate the Christian ministry and its function in the world, so my friend merely said, "When death comes, people naturally want a minister to comfort them. It is instinctive."

So it was that when bereavement overtook the Christian community at Jaffa, they did the most natural thing in the world: they sent for Peter, who was only ten miles distant, at Lydda. Apparently, they did not expect to have their dear one restored; they merely wanted to lean on the comfort of the presence of the friend of Christ. In quite the same spirit, the first action of a family today, when death enters its circle, is to telegraph for the near relatives. Severance of ties makes those which survive seem the more precious. The tender mood of the mourners craved the companionship of those whom they loved.

Of course, Peter made haste to answer the call. That is obvious and to be expected. It is no more worthy of remark than the manner in which ministers today go forth, by day and by night, cheerfully disarranging their own plans, in order to comfort the sick and the sorrowing. Very little is said about the ministry of the clergy to the suffering; yet to countless recipients it means more than the preached word. Often when the man of God is sought only for easement of grief He has brought life itself.

A Succesful Woman.

Of Mary Lyon schools and of Frances Willard homes and of Susan B. Anthony clubs there are a number, in tribute to the greatness of these women. (I never did hear of anything named after Cleopatra or the Queen of Sheba, unless it was a cosmetic.) Doubtless of all the women who have lived none has had her name commemorated oftener than that ministering saint of Jaffa, Dorcas. Thousands of Dorcas societies have been formed in honor and imitation of her.

Let us read all that we know about Dorcas, using the story as told in "The New Testament — In Modern Speech":

"Among the disciples at Jaffa was a woman called Tabitha, or, as the name may be translated, 'Dorcas.' Her life was wholly devoted to the good and charitable actions which she was constantly doing. But, as it happened, just at that time she was taken ill and died. After washing her body they laid it out in a room upstairs. Lud, however, being near Jaffa, the disciples, who had heard that Peter was at Lud, sent two men to him with an urgent request that he would come across to them without delay. So Peter rose and went with them. On his arrival they took him upstairs, and the widow women all came and stood by his side weeping and showing him the underclothing and cloaks and garments of all kinds which Dorcas used to make while she was still with them. Peter, however, putting everyone out of the room, knelt down and prayed, and then turning to the body, he said:

"'Tabitha, rise.'

"Dorcas at once opened her eyes, and, seeing Peter, sat up."

Here was a woman who found success, in the largest meaning of that word, in ways open to the humblest woman on earth. Her sort of success, which is the best sort, had been achieved by ministry in common ways throughout the ordinary days.

"Social service" is only the modern name for it; James called it "pure religion and undefiled." Very few girls can achieve "careers,' as that word is commonly understood; and those who do are usually disappointed. Literally every one, however, may win to the Dorcas standards of success, which is Christian helpfulness. There are more tears shed at the biers of the sweet saints who serve than by the graves of some grand opera prima donnas.

Peter raised Dorcas from the dead. That miracle advertised the supernatural gospel. It told the never-old story that Christianity is a religion of power. In one way or another it brings new life to dead spirits, and is followed by a trail of rejoicing and service.

OH, WHAT A MESS

—Darling in the Des Moines Register and Leader.

Listen, Doughnut Cooks.

Popular Science Monthly.

A long felt want of the American home has been a doughnut drainer, a device that would save the housewife from getting her fingers burned with spatterings of hot lard.

Mrs. Lyda M. Schultz of Dorchester, Wis., has devised one of wire that clasps over the edge of the doughnut kettle and holds a row of doughnuts suspended over the kettle where they drain off on being taken from the kettle.

The drainer can be used with equally good results in making shoe string potatoes, potato chips, fried oysters, dumplings, greens, vegetables and even fried bacon.

Save All Waste Paper.

The Pathfinder.

Thrifty German housewives soak all waste paper into pulp which is pressed into little balls and dried. These are used for kindling fires and for cooking where only a comparatively low degree of heat is required.

Waste papers are collected by an American concern which presses them into rolls which after being cut into convenient lengths are sold for kindling.

Enormous quantities of paper are wasted because no good use for it has been discovered. Perhaps this idea will help to solve the problem.

Lad of 7 Saved Sister's Life.

The presence of mind of Archie Burkett, 7 years old, in throwing a piece of carpet over his sister, Laura, 14 years old, probably saved her life recently when he found her clothes a mass of flames. The girl's injuries were not serious. The boy explained that he did just what his mother had told him to do in a case like that.

Two Sheriffs Here.

Coahoma county, Missouri, boasts of two rival sheriffs, one holding office by right of election, supported by a chancery court injunction, the other appointed by Governor Bilbo and backed up by militia so the advantage seems to depend entirely on the efficiency of said state troops in case affairs come to a crisis.

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

Dangers of Calomel and Castor Oil

OUR medical forefathers made quite as many mistakes as we make today. Two of their greatest mistakes were calomel and castor oil.

Calomel, theoretically, did something to the liver. It was supposed that calomel increased the flow of bile, or facilitated the discharge of bile from the liver into the bowel, or something vaguely like that. Practically, there isn't any reason to think calomel increases the flow of bile or in any way affects the liver any more than other laxative drugs. Experimentally, calomel rather tends to diminish bile secretion. Furthermore, calomel very often nauseates, and occasionally, even in small one-tenth grain doses, salivates the victim.

Castor oil, the most repulsive of all domestic medicines, is an irritant to the intestines, although it is an oil. It binds the bowel, and is hence sometimes prescribed in cases of acute diarrhea or summer complaint. But this binding influence makes castor oil unsuitable for a laxative for frequent or regular use. Indeed, one of the commonest causes of constipation in children is a too ready resort to castor oil when a laxative is desired.

Both castor oil and calomel have been found to produce a marked appearance of red blood corpuscles in the stools—not visible blood, but red corpuscles, which can be seen only with the microscope. Now a cathartic which does that is objectionable for frequent use.

The calomel and castor oil habit is only a habit, even among doctors. We know, because we have found that neither remedy is ever necessary. There are invariably less injurious, and more agreeable substitutes to use. Of course, if a doctor still harbors the delusion that calomel does some vague thing to the liver, why, he'll go on prescribing it as a matter of choice. And if he assumes that castor oil is soothing because it is an oil, he will still inflict this Egyptian panacea upon his patrons.

Even nurses and doctors sometimes imagine milk, being a fluid, is easier to digest than, say, bread or meat. That this is not necessarily true has been proved over and over again, when hard, dense curds of milk were found to have caused perforation of a typhoid ulcer. That is one reason why scraped beef and other solid foods are often given in the course of typhoid fever.

Castor oil is an oil, and so is kerosene. But neither is quite as soothing as dead reckoning might lead one to believe.

VARIETIES

It requires one ton of musk rose petals to distill one pound of pure attar of roses.

The color magenta is named after a battle which was fought in the year of its discovery.

Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any other body of water in the world.

A campaign has been started in Philadelphia to train 40,000 citizen soldiers in that city.

In early Italian playing cards, cups took the place of hearts, swords of spades, and coins of diamond.

Fully 95 per cent of the children of school age are attending educational institutions of some kind in Japan.

The output of the Baldwin locomotive works for 1915 increased in value more than $8,000,000, compared with 1914.

Iowa is the first state to establish a library of motion picture films of current events for the use of future historians.

The undersea origin of chalk is indicated by the presence of minute sea shells which are revealed by the microscope.

British midshipmen are promoted to the rank of sublieutenants after three years, if their examinations are satisfactory.

Whooping cough, which destroys annually 10,000 persons and renders 100,000 ill, frequently is not listed as an infectious disease.

In Jamaica there are trees called "whip trees," and from these the natives make strong whips with the lash and handle all in one.

The Chinese government has engaged a French expert to establish a military aviation school with 12 aeroplanes of three types.

The British navy now uses a life raft made in the shape of a huge doughnut. Each battleship carries this kind of lifesaving craft.

Chiefly for use on aeroplanes is a device invented by an Englishman for taking up slack in wires automatically and keeping them taut.

The British meteorological office has established a station for furnishing weather information and forecasts to aviators and aeronauts.

The world's product of lead pencils probably amounts to nearly 2,000,000,000 a year, half of which are made from American-grown cedar.

Federal meat inspection last year embraced 58,000,000 meat carcasses of which 299,958 were wholly condemned and 644,688 in part.

Great Britain must send to the trenches approximately 170,000 men a month in order to maintain her army at its present strength.

A new type of locomotive intended for light work is equipped with a boiler in which a full head of steam can be raised in 15 minutes.

Mail between two cities on a river in Colombia, 800 miles apart, will be carried by a light draft, high speed boat driven by aerial propellers.

According to an English scientist men go to sleep more quickly than women, but sleep less soundly, and, when in normal health, not so long.

By adding an ounce of camphor to each five gallons of gasoline an English automobilist says he has effected a fuel saving of 20 per cent.

If you count the number of times the letter "z" is used in a book of ordinary size you will find the average less than once in a thousand words.

An iron ship weighs 27 per cent less than a wooden one of the same dimensions and loaded to the same depth will carry 15 per cent more cargo.

So serious was a recent invasion of Uruguay by locusts that an agricultural and livestock census of that country was postponed for three months.

Platinum has been recently discovered in the southern part of Spain, and the government has taken possession of the property and will develop it.

To enable persons to take breathing exercises systematically and on a progressive scale is the purpose of a simple apparatus invented by a French doctor.

The trees and shrubs which produce some sort of rubber are said to grow in a narrow belt round the world, within five degrees north and south of the quator.

Instruments invented by a German to register the electricity produced by the heart and its distribution enable physicians to diagnose diseases of that organ more accurately.

As one result of the "see-America-first" crusade consequent to the European war, more people visited the Yellowstone park last year than in any previous year in its history.

The French woman who has received word of her husband's safety in a German prison camp, after writing 200 unproductive letters is a strong believer in perseverance and one of those who have profited by it.

New piers began by the city of New York during the last two years will provide 36,550 feet, or almost seven miles of wharfage space and approximately 45½ acres of dock space.

To enable his automobile to run over deserts and sandy roads a Californian has equipped it with canvas belts, which revolve around the rear wheels, providing smooth tracks.

It is estimated that the annual loss to agriculture in this country from depredations of insects and rodents alone is $10,000,000,000—about $1 a month for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Bentonite is a clay which is used to give body and weight to paper, in the preparation of a dressing for inflamed hoofs of horses, as a constituent of antiphlogistine and as an adulterant of candies and drugs.

Guns that automatically load themselves with acetylene and discharge themselves have been invented by a Scotchman for fog signaling, the mechanism being set in motion by wireless waves from central stations.

Elephants have been put to work in England. Horses are scarce, due to the great demand for war horses, but a Sheffield firm broke the horse famine by hiring a retired elephant from a circus, which pulls as much as five horses.

A cat, mascot of a battery of British royal field artillery, after taking part in every engagement of his soldier comrades, who carried him with them when they left England in November, 1914, has still to lose the first of his nine lives.

James Cornson, of Rochester, N. H., during his long career as a farmer has endeavored to do plowing in every month of the year, and previous to 1916 had done so except in the month of February. This year he succeeded in plowing in February.

The PEACE PAGE

COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

Stay at Home.

The advice given through this page to young girls to stay away from the cities, I can heartily endorse.

I know of some nice girls who had good homes, but on account of their ambition they wished to make a living for themselves. They went to town to make it, and they came back ruined and disgraced for life. My advice to young girls and grownups is to stay with father and mother as long as they have bread to eat and water to drink. For sometimes you do not have that much in town when you have bad luck, as many do.

More harm is done through the influence of liquor than any other one thing. I live in a dry state. Everybody has more money, more friends, more to eat, more to wear and goes to church more regularly than before. I am for woman suffrage, for as soon as women get the ballot the saloon will go. That is the reason why saloonkeepers are against women votes.—J. A. B., W. Va.

Rest Day.

A razor constantly used soon becomes incapable of carrying a cutting edge. You must rest the metal. A machine breaks down proportionately much sooner, when used constantly, than when it is given periods of inactivity.

The human body, in a more pronounced manner, reveals this necessity for rest. Worked constantly it reaches its limit in from 36 to 60 hours. From five to nine hours' rest in sleep are required once every 24 hours; or, perhaps, a little less if this is taken regularly in two daily periods.

But this daily rest does not satisfy nature's demands. Seven-day slaves to toil makes a degenerating race. The overstrain may not be consciously recognized by the workers themselves; it may not be seen by unskilled observers applying unscientific tests, but real tests and accurate observation do reveal it.

Most people are familiar with the stories told by Edgerton R. Young of his comparisons of the Hudson Bay Fur Co.'s porters, on their long canoe trips. How that the crews which observed the Sabbath were distanced for the first two weeks, but after that never saw their seven-day competitors. We have all read of the same sort of experiments in the early tramps on foot across the plains of America.

Many of us have seen the effect of seven-day work on draft animals and this has convinced us of this biological necessity for a period of rest, at regular recurring intervals, of longer duration than the daily rest. Intellectual effort as readily shows this necessity as does physical. Any intellectual worker will become conscious that his task is growing stale as he lives with it and for it perpetually. I have been in this sort of work for 25 years, and, much as I love my work, it grows stale unless I break loose from it one day in seven. Not being able to do this on Sunday, I usually take Monday, and can do more in the remaining days of the week than by taking Monday for the same type of effort. This experience, I believe, is the rule among intellectual workers.

I believe it can be shown that the only really progressing people, physically and mentally, are the Sabbath keeping peoples, and the only really improving classes among such are the Sabbath resting classes. These observations have not been scientifically made so far as I know, and perhaps they are impossible at present. These facts are sufficiently patent to impress the casual observer and they are a field of investigation that ought to be worked.

This foundation for the Sabbath is not enough in itself to maintain a consistent Sabbath keeping. The forces of pleasure and greed are always sufficient to destroy a Sabbath based upon such utilitarian ideas only; but as a buttress to the divine commandment it is strong and attractive. Lovers of the Sabbath ought to stand on it, but not exclusively depend upon it, to win the world to the idea of the necessity of remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—Dr. Wm. Parsons, Oregon.

The Reading Habit.

I have just read Stepping Heavenward, and I wish every mother could read it. I have never read a better book for mothers.

I have only one child, a baby girl two years old, but I feel that when God gave her to me to mould her life as I will, that a great responsibility is mine. I feel that one of the greatest things I can do for her is to live so that I can be an example for her at all times. Children are usually just the same as parents, for the first few years anyhow, until they come in touch with the outside world.

Like Daisy of the East, I enjoy good reading and have read a number of good books. I have a list of the world's twenty best novels, that I intend to try to read in the next few years. I want to have plenty of good books in my library when my baby girl gets old enough to read. In my home, when I was a child, we had very few good books, so when they were read I just read books from here and there and they were not always the best. For that reason, when I grew older, I found it hard to cultivate a taste for good reading.

I think the parent that Old Maid mentions must be a very unusual one. From what I have seen of parents I find they are more often too indulgent with their children. However, I'm sure it is hard to find just the right medium. Let's have lots of good letters from parents, for we young mothers enjoy them so much.—Mother of One, Oklahoma.

From Oregon.

Does any Blade reader know the old, old song, beginning:

"While I relate my story,
Americans give ear;
Of Britain's fading glory
You presently shall hear."

This song was composed by my great - great - grandfather, Benjamin Wood, and I would be very glad to get hold of a complete copy. I wonder if anybody has a copy of Pure Gold for me?

If any of my old Kansas friends see this will they write me? My father was George Wood and I was Nellie Wood. We lived six miles east of Sterling from 1872 to 1875. I now live on a chicken ranch in lovely west central Oregon. This is a fine agricultural as well as lumber country.

Picture shows are like books and people; some very good, some just ordinary, and some bad or worthless, but the general teaching of those I have attended show virtue rewarded, and wrong punished, and surely that is good. On hot summer evenings to stroll into the theatre after a sweltering day, sit in comfortable seats and be fanned by electricity and entertained with a good set of pictures is surely a treat to me at least. As to dancing, I was taught to dance at 16, but never attended a public ball in a city in my life. I have raised two daughters and I never refused to let them go to a dancing party, but have always refused to let them go to a "play-party" or a "kissing party" as it was called, and still think the latter abominable, while good music, respectable associates and not dancing after midnight, make a perfectly innocent and pleasant form of enjoyment.

My husband agrees with me in these opinions and though we are both on the shady side of 50, we enjoy good pictures, or to "look on" at a social dance just as well as ever.—Mrs. D. W. McKinney, Ore.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Corn Muffins.

Two eggs, four tablespoons sugar, one tablespoon melted butter, one tablespoon baking powder, one cup sour milk, one cup cornmeal and one cup flower. Beat the whites of eggs separately and add last. Beat vigorously.—E. M. G., Pennsylvania.

Blackberry Bread.

Open a jar of canned blackberries and heat to the scalding point. Butter stale slices of bread, arrange on a platter and pour the fruit over them. Make two layers and serve very cold with cream.

Little Chocolate Custards.

Allow to each half pint of milk one egg, a tiny pinch of salt, a tablespoonful sugar, one tablespoonful grated chocolate and a few drops vanilla. Melt the chocolate over not water, blend gradually with the hot milk, add the egg beaten with the sugar and salt and turn into cups. Stand in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until firm in the center.

Potato Cones.

Instead of heaping mashed potatoes in a dish, butter a small cup and lightly pack in the potatoes until molded, then carefully turn out on a greased pan. Lightly dab with melted butter and quickly brown in a hot oven.

Sardine Canapes.

Cut brown bread in circles, spread with butter, and heat in the oven. Pound sardines to a paste, add an equal amount of finely chopped, hard boiled eggs, season with lemon juice and Worcestershire sauce. Spread on the circles. Garnish each canape in the center with a circle of hard boiled white of egg, capped with a teaspoonful hard boiled yolk.

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Meets New Yorker Somewhere in France; To Wed in America

MISS MERYL FRANK PHOTO BY COUNTESS JEAN DE STECKLER

NEW YORK, March 30.—Miss Meryl Frank had to travel more than once around the world before she met her fate, the said fate being from her home town and personified by Nathaniel Gidding. And now they're to be married, though the date has not been announced. Miss Frank is the daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Joseph H. Steinhardt. She is an accomplished musician and sportswoman. Mr. Gidding is the brother of Mr. J. M. Gidding and a member of the Fifth avenue firm of that name. He and Miss Frank met in France at the outbreak of the war and their engagement followed.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

How About It?

I am in a business college, taking a complete course. I expect to finish some time this spring. I agree with Miss Lou from Indiana. I think there has been enough said about woman suffrage. If it is intended for them to get the ballot they will get it, and I won't cry, for if they can help the present conditions of our state, so much for that, for there is always room for improvement.

Say what do you all think about, girls, (and I'll have to say boys, too), chewing gum in your church? Do they chew gum in your church?—Walter Dixon, Spartansburg, Pa.

A Dog's Affection.

Once my uncle owned a St. Bernard dog named Burnie. I was about five years old when my uncle got the dog. He was a rough ball of fat till he was about six months old.

When I was old enough to start to school he would go up the hill, across the field and run over to the road with me. He would stand and watch me till I was out of sight. Then he would go back to the house. When it was time for me to come home mama would tell him and he would go to the gate and wait for me and walk home with me.

Once when I was being punished for not minding, Burnie grabbed mama at the shoulder and tore a strip all the way down her back.—Annabell Harbison, Boyds, Wash.

From Minnesota.

I have four sister and two brothers. I am a girl of 20. My birthday is Dec. 18. Have I a twin? My favorite books are the Otiz books, Mrs. Wiggs and Heidi.

My hobbies are cooking, raising flowers and doing all kinds of house work. We own a nice fruit farm. My father has won many prizes on his fruits at the county fair. I exhibited a collection of wild and tame fruit jellies.

From my home I can look off and see the state reformatory, state normal and old people's home. There is a large paper mill near here with a dam across the Mississippi furnishing the power. There are many large gray and red granite quarries here where the finest monumental stones are taken out. Our town has a twin school house, having two first grades and a large high school. They teach sewing, cooking and manual training.—Garcia L. Clifton, Sauk Rapids, Minn.

Rastus.

I was 19 years old March 18. Have I a twin I live in Colorado. My hobbies are roping, shooting and riding horses. I ride all the time in the summer and fall, and sometimes I have to ride till the middle of December, and then we find some of the cattle snowed in and we have to snowshoe to them, shovel them out, and break trail for them, so they can get out. Some of them are so weak they can't go very fast. The snow gets so deep that a horse can't get through it, so we use snowshoes.

My favorite horse is black, with two white feet and a white spot on his forehead. I like to run races with him. He outruns all the other cowhorses around here. I call him Rastus. He weighs about 1100 pounds. He is good with a rope, too. When I rope a cow he will throw her down and hold her till I get ready to take the rope off, then I pull on the rope and say, "Slack, Rastus," and he comes up to me so I can get on him before the cow gets up.—Short of Colorado.

Write some more. This western life appeals to our boys and girls.—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Martin Rice, Sharp's Chapel, Tenn., lives on a farm. His father is a miller, but Martin thinks that he personally would prefer farming. At two cotton pickings recently in the neighborhood the friendly neighbors of Union county had a fine time. After the picking they enjoyed games and music.

Annabel Harbison, Boyds, Wash., wishes letters from the boys and girls in regard to their treatment of dumb animals.

Zettie Smith, Creston, W. Va., says that they have a good library in their school. Write and tell us something of the books you and your friends read.

Nettie Landof, Greensburg, Ind., lives near the courthouse with a tree in its tower. She loves birds and pets and has three cats.

Mabel C. Dippel, Waterford, O., has four cats and 2 banty chickens for pets. She has enjoyed sleigh riding this winter.

Alice Perrine, Sutton, W. Va., has for pets three ducks and a big dog, Rex. She likes to ride horseback.

Rachel L. Lake, Phillips, Me., lives on a hill and helps with the housework.

Neva Wirick is in the seventh grade at school, and lives at Winterset, O. So does her friend, Martha Teterick. Both are interested in Epworth League work Martha is secretary and Neva plays the organ.

Grace Ball, Echo, W. Va., says that the letters are a delight.

Bennie Burcky, Tiskilwa, Ill., likes to trap. Last summer he trapped a ground hog and five skunks.

Ortolo Tennant and Wealthy Ganol Rivesville, W. Va., are next door neighbors who like the Blade.

Thelma Bible, Stella, her sister, and Dexter Cassada are girls of Crewe, Va., who would enjoy cards.

Mearl Osborne, Linn, W. Va., is a girl who finds her greatest pleasure in reading good books and caring for flowers.

Clara and Matilda Schrader, Orndoff, W. Va., ask for cards.

Bethel Godby, Foster, W. Va., is a music lover who is welcome to our page.

Gretta Myer, Windy, W. Va., likes the country best.

Orlene Joiner, Arkadelphia, Alabama, writes that she would enjoy cards. She speaks of the value of sympathy in our daily companionships.

Beulah McCombs and Lula Woods, Dain W. Va., request cards.

Ruth and Emmett Wickline, Sarton, W. Va., will divide their Democrat gourd seed, pretty and ornamental, if you send a stamp and addressed envelope.

Verna Kerr, Oswegatchie, N. Y., likes to ride horseback, and would enjoy hearing from her friends

Irene Green, forgets to send name of her postoffice. She has been sick this winter and has had to miss school.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse isn't all right," and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity Washer."

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So thought, I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1783 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

One for Iowa.

I was a reader of the Blade when Nasby was writing from the "X roads of Ky.," and have only missed such numbers as could not be avoided.

There are so many good, interesting letters from our family of correspondents. In many letters it is claimed that the writer lives in the best state in the union, but he does not furnish statistics to prove it. Let me say that Iowa is first oftener than any three states combined. This sounds like a boast, but write to the agricultural department at Washington, D. C., and get the annual report before placing me on the Aannias list.

Iowa stands first in small percentage of waste land, in corn, oats, hogs, chickens and egg value. She is first in farm produce values, in horses and mules and dairy cattle. Iowa is second in wealth per capita. Our city of Des Moines, with a population of 105,000, has a total public school enrollment of 19,607. On top of that, Des Moines has 12 universities, colleges and special schools. Our college population is greater than either Harvard or Yale. East high school, costing $550,000, has a capacity for 1,800 students.

Can any fair-minded person give any good reason for the residents of Iowa being anything but loyal?—S. K. Minton, Iowa.

Cherokee Day.

Dear M. G. R.'s—This was Cherokee day in Westville. Every Friday is Cherokee day, when the Indian agent is in our city in the interest of our dusky friends. These good people certainly take advantage of the day and fill our stores to overflowing. How I have enjoyed waiting on these dear people, who trust me implicity.

Sometimes I wonder that they so prefer me when I cannot speak their language.

I had much rather be one of God's common people than to be a queen. My S. S. class is the sweetest bunch this side of the Pearly Gates, and I sometimes wonder if there are any angels sweeter. They range in age from 3 to 6, boys and girls.

Now come to see me some Cherokee day, and help wait on trade, for its getting too much for me. Eleven years hard service, running at the public's beck and call, has been fun and otherwise, too. But I'm soon off on a little vacation, visiting my brother, where there are no Cherokees. The frogs are croaking a hoarse lullaby. This morning a dear little bluebird awakened me, and his song has been in my heart all day.

May we all be as busy as bees and as happy as the blue birds. For spring is coming o'er the mountains.—Cherokee Girl.

A Cherokee Girl letter is a big addition to our M. G. R. reunion. Let us have more letters, then the get together spirit will be continuous.—M. H.

Trip to Cascade.

Once the railroad track between Gold Basin and Sunrise trail, about 14 miles, was so injured by a flood as to make it impossible for locomotives to pass over it.

The writer, with several others, took passage in a pushcar, which is a low, flat, open car, about 5 by 8 feet, drawn by a single mule, guided by training and not by reins, and hitched to the car by a long one-inch rope.

Our party, with our belongings piled on to the car, the word was given to the mule to go, and he went. In the distance traveled there are numerous bridges, which, of course, the animal could not traverse. In these instances the rope was lengthened and the mule left the track and walked by the side, drawing the car safely, like the canal boats of former years, drawn by horses on the towpath.

Sometimes the ravine was so deep the mule was unhitched and he obediently traversed the ditch unattended, while the men pushed the car over the bridge, and here is where the significance of the pushcar comes in. Once the mule started down a ravine at full trot, not waiting to be unhitched. The clarion calls of halt brought him to a stand. Being ditched would have been more tragic than funny. Some of the ravines were impassable even for him.

In this case boards were laid on the track for his especial benefit. Once the car came to a standstill with a shock and a crash. Upon investigation it was found that the mule had stepped upon one end of the board and flipped the other end against the car. It was soon righted and all went on as merry as a marriage bell.

The morning was chilly and occasionally the dew-laden bushes, which grew close to the track, kissed our necks and faces. You have read of warm kisses, but these were decidely cold, being on the other end of the magnet. We reached the trail in due time, the mule was unhitched and turned homeward loose on the track, which he always reached the next morning, taking his vacation that way. The car propels itself on the homeward stretch, it being downgrade, and brakes are often necessary. Away from the cares and worries of civilized life, in God's clean country, with the rich autumn foliage and grandeur of the lofty hills, one takes on a new lease of life.—Mrs. Benj. R. Baker, Washington.

'Possums.

Although I have been away from there many years, I was a boy in North Carolina and still consider myself a "Tar Heel." I enjoy the letters from there as well as the letters from farther south, notably the recent one from R. E. Lee, Florida.

When I was a boy in North Carolina we used to sit along the banks of the creeks fishing with pins. At night we would proceed with pine torches and gigs, spearing fish. Occasionally, right before our pathway, a big snake would drop off a tree limb into the water. That would terrify us a little for a moment.

The corn shucking was a social time. A farmer would haul the corn near the house or barn and throw it out in a long windrow. Then in the evening the neighbors would come and husk sometimes as much as 200 bushels. Afterward there would be a fine supper and a good time socially.

We used to go 'possum hunting at night, taking along the 'possum dog. He would run ahead into the darkness, and when he stopped and barked under a tree we knew he had the 'possum. If he barked under a big tree we went on, as the big 'possums run up little trees and the little ones up big trees. Of course, we were only looking for big 'possums. Next day we had baked 'possum and sweet potatoes.

I was born in Guildford county, and would like to hear from some of the old Guildford or Randolph county boys if they are still there.—A. E. Love, Columbia, Iowa.

REFLECTION OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

(Copyright, 1916, by the Press Publishing Co.)

THE first time a woman catches her husband in a lie it makes her weep; the second time it makes her wonder—and after that it merely makes her tired.

If you suspect a man for the love of heaven don't marry him; if you marry him for love of peace don't suspect him.

A man won't decide on a motor car until he has spent two or three weeks in looking them over; but he will decide on a wife in two or three minutes—and then spend the rest of his days in "looking her over."

A man loves a woman first reverently, then madly, then tenderly, then dearly, then comfortably—and last, dutifully.

A girl hides her emotions under a veil of modesty, a spinster under a cloak of cynicism, a wife under a mantle of tact, and a widow under a cloud of mystery — and then women wonder why they are "misunderstood."

When a man wants to win a quarrel with a young girl he calls her a "hard-hearted, cynical woman." When he wants to soften the heart of a woman of forty, he calls her a "foolish kid."

"Conscience is merely a man's favorite name for the attack of "cold feet" which accompanies a cooling heart after the flame has died out.

It is a harrowing fact that woman seldom finds real love until she is tired of looking for it and begins to look for diversion.

The most pathetic sight on earth is that of a middle-aged married man who has suddenly been seized with the hallucination that he is the romantic "ideal" of every 16-year-old girl he meets.

OUR Correspondents

W. B. H., of North Carolina, is an enthusiastic follower of the sport of chasing red foxes. He says that they have caught two of the foxes this year, besides four coons.

Alice Pettit Belcher of San Antonio, Texas, is a young woman who has been an invalid, confined to her bed for the past year. Her physician says that her best asset is her optimism. In a bit of verse, composed by her, she expresses her views on life. The lack of space prevents us from printing the poem.

Before her little daughter was three years old, Widow of Illinois, taught her a little prayer. She told her to respect and obey her parents, to be kind to everyone, and especially the aged. She can trust her daughter without spying on her. She agrees with the opinions of the little 20-year-old mother of West Virginia, and believes mothers should begin training their boys and girls as soon as they begin to talk and understand.

J. C. Cress, of Mountain City, Tenn., thanks the readers for cards and other favors. He has many clippings of poems, but cannot furnish postage.

Mrs. B. R. B., Washington, tells the young girls that God has put into their hands a power over men for good or evil as they choose. She thinks they can save many men from drunkards' graves simply by refusing the attentions of those who use intoxicating liquors, for many men will give up their drink rather than the girl of their choice.

In reply to Nimbus, Ohio, who asks how you should decorate, W. E. P., W. Va., says: "There are several ways, the most common being the strewing of flowers on the graves of our loved ones. This does them no good. They are far beyond the need of our cheerful messages. Let us decorate their barren lives with our flowers and good cheer. I am a widower, living on a farm, and I often think if some of my friends would decorate my home with their presence and say some encouraging things to me, it would ward off lonesome hours. I would enjoy cards and letters, too. My two little daughters keep house for me and are a great comfort."

"I am an ardent lover of nature," says A Son of Ohio. "My work daily takes me out of doors six days during each week the year round, from 5 to 10 hours, and of course I see many things of interest. I am an ex-school teacher and a humble musician.

M. F. Miller, 2404 Ridgeville Station, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he had not seen a copy of the Blade for 16 years until an old comrade of the 12th Tenn. Cav. gave him one last year. As his father had taken it for years, the sight of the paper made M. F. M. feel like a boy again. Now he is a subscriber.

J. B. Dyer, La Belle, Mo., has been collecting all sorts of specimens ever since he was a boy. As he is now 55 he has amassed 1,700 pieces of Indian work alone. He has arrow heads of smallest size, as well as 12-inch spears. Mr. Dyer's collection of fossils and minerals mounts into the thousands. He has many old household utensils, too, an ancient oil lamp 200 years old, and candle molds and snuffers, lanterns, and all fireplace utensils of the early days in our country. He has a mounted collection of birds and insects, and these he makes serviceable by loaning them to the schools of his community. He says that all the boys and girls in his town love him, for he loves them.

G. W. Burns, Whitehall, Ill., would like the words of the poem, Worm of the Still, that appeared in the school reader from 1850 to 1860.

Mrs. L. I. Hazlewood, of Stuart, Va., has rheumatism and would enjoy cards.

POETS' CORNER

Lasca.

By Frank Desprez.

I want free life, and I want free air,
And I sigh for the canter after the cattle,
The crack of the whip like shots in a battle;
The medley of horns and hoofs and heads,
That wars and wrangles and scatters and spreads!
The green beneath and the blue above,
And dash and danger and life and love
And Lasca.

Lasca used to ride
On a mouse-gray mustang close to my side,
With blue serape and bright-belled spur;
I laughed with joy as I looked at her.
Little knew she of books or of creeds,
An Ave Maria sufficed her needs;
Little she cared save to be by my side,
To ride with me, and ever to ride,
From San Saba's shore to Lavaca's tide.

She was as bold as the billows that beat,
She was as wild as the breezes that blow;
From her little head to her little feet,
She was swayed in her suppleness to and fro
By each gust of passion a sapling pine
That grows on the edge of a Kansas bluff
And wars with the wind when the weather is rough,
Is like this Lasca, this love of mine.
She would hunger that I might eat,
Would take the bitter and leave me the sweet,
But once, when I made her jealous for fun,
At something I whispered, or looked or done,
One Sunday, in San Antonio,
To a glorious girl on the Alamo,
She drew from her garter a dear little dagger,
And—sting of a wasp. It made me stagger!
An inch to the left, an inch to the right,
I shouldn't be maundering here to-night.
But she sobbed, and sobbing, so swiftly bound
Her torn reboso about the wound,
That I twice forgave her; scratches don't count,
In Texas, down by the Rio Grande.

Her eyes were brown, a deep, deep brown;
Her hair was darker than her eye;
And something in her smile and frown,
Curled crimson lip and instep high,
Showed that there ran in each blue vein,
Mixed with the milder Aztec strain,
The vigorous vintage of old Spain.
She was alive in every limb,
With feelings to the fingertips,
And when the sun is like a fire,
And sky one shining soft sapphire,
One does not drink in little sips.

The air was heavy, the night was hot;
I sat by her side and forgot—forgot:
Forgot the herd that were taking their rest,
Forgot that the air was close opprest,
That the Texas norther comes sudden and soon,
In the dead of night or the blaze of the noon.
That, once let the herd at its breath take fright,
Nothing on earth can stop the flight,
And woe to the rider, and woe to the steed,
Who falls in front of their mad stampede!

Was that the thunder? I grasped the cord
Of my swift mustang without a word.
I sprang to the saddle and she clung behind,
Away on a hot chase down the wind!
But never was fox hunt half so hard,
And never was steed so little spared,
For we rode for our lives. You shall hear how we fared.
In Texas down by the Rio Grande.

The mustang flew, we urged him on;
There was one chance left, you have but one—
Halt—jump to the ground and shoot your horse.
Crouch under his carcass and take your chance.
And if the steers, in their frantic course,
Don't batter you both to pieces at once
You may thank your stars—if not goodbye
To the quickening kiss and the long-drawn sigh,
And the open air and the open sky,
In Texas down by the Rio Grande.

The cattle gained on us, and just as I felt
For my old six-shooter behind in my belt,
Down came the mustang, down came we,
Clinging together—and what was the rest?
A body that spared itself on my breast.
Two arms that shielded my dizzy head,
Two lips that hard on my lips were prest;
Then came thunder in my ears
As over us surged the sea of steers.
Blows that beat blood into my eyes,
And when I could rise—
Lasca was dead.

I gouged out a grave a few feet deep,
And there in earth's arms I laid her to sleep,
And there she is lying, and no one knows
That the summer shines and the winter snows,
For many days the flowers have spread,
A ball of petals over her head,
And the little gray hawk hangs aloft in the air,
And the sly coyote trots here and there,
And the blacksnake glides and glitters and slides
Into a rift in a cottonwood tree.
And the buzzard sails on, and comes and is gone,
Stately and still, like a ship at sea.
And I wonder why I do not care
Does half my heart lie buried there,
For the things that are, like the things that were;
In Texas down by the Rio Grande?

Lincoln's Last Dream.

By Hezekiah Butterworth.

April flowers were in the hollows; in the air were April bells,
And the wings of purple swallows rested on the battle shells;
From the war's long scene of horror now the nation found release;
All the day the old war bugles blew the blessed notes of peace.
'Thwart the twilight's curtains
Fell the night upon the land,
Like God's smile of benediction
Shadowed faintly by His hand.
In the twilight, in the dusklight, in the starlight everywhere,
Banners waved like garden flowers in the palpitating air.

In Art's temple there were greetings, gentle hurrying of feet,
And triumphant strains of music rose amid the numbers sweet.
Soldiers gathered, heroes gathered, women beautiful were there;
Will he come, the land's beloved, there to rest an hour from care?
Will he come who for the people
Long the cross of pain has borne—
Prayed in silence, wept in silence,
Held the hand of God alone?
Will he share the hour of triumph, now his mighty work is done?
Here receive the people's plaudits, now the victory is won?

O'er thy dimpled waves, Potomac, softly now the moonbeams creep;
O'er far Arlington's green meadows, where the brave forever sleep.
'Tis Good Friday; bells are tolling, bells of chapels beat the air
On thy quiet shores, Potomac; Arlington, serene and fair.
And he comes, the nation's hero,
From the White House, worn with care,
Hears the name of "Lincoln" ringing
In the thronged streets everywhere;
Hears the bells—what memories bringing to his long uplifted heart!
Hears the plaudits of the people as he gains the Hall of Art.

Throbs the air with thrilling music, gayly onward sweeps the play,
But he little heeds the laughter, for his thoughts are far away;
And he whispers faintly, sadly, "Oft a Blessed Form I see,
Walking calmly 'mid the people, on the shores of Galilee;
Oft I've wished His steps to follow,
Gently listen, wife of mine!
When the cares of state are over
I will go to Palestine.
And the paths the Blessed followed I will walk from sea to sea,
Follow Him who healed the people on the shores of Galilee."

Hung the flag triumphant o'er him, and his eyes with tears were dim,
Though a thousand eyes before him lifted off their smiles to him.
Forms of statesmen, forms of heroes, women beautiful were there,
But it was another vision that had calmed his brow of care.
Tabor glowed in light before him
Carmel in the evening sun;
Faith's strong armies grandly marching
Through the vale of Esdralon;
Bethany's palm-shaded gardens, where the Lord the sisters met,
And the Paschal moon arising o'er the brow of Olivet.

Now the breath of light applauses rose the templed arches through,
Stirred the folds of silken banners, mingled red and white and blue;
But the dreamer seemed to heed not; rose the past his eyes before—
Armies guarding the Potomac, flashing through the Shenandoah;
Gathering armies, darkening navies,
Heroes marching forth to die;
Chickamauga, Chattanooga,
And the Battle of the Sky;
Silent prayers to free the bondmen in the ordeal of fire,
And God's angel's sword uplifted to fulfill his heart's desire.

Thought he of the streets of Richmond on the late triumphant day,
When the swords of vanquished leaders at his feet surrendered lay,
When amid the sweet bells ringing all the sable multitudes
Shouted forth the name of "Lincoln!" like a rushing of the floods;
Thought of all his heart had suffered
All his struggles and renown—
Dreaming not that just above him
Lifted was the martyr's crown.
Seeing not the dark form stealing through the music-haunted air;
Knowing not that 'mid the triumph the betrayer's feet were there.

April morning; flags are blowing; 'thwart each flag a sable bar,
Dead the leader of the people; dead, the world's great commoner.
Bells on the Potomac tolling, tolling, by the Sangamon;
Tolling from the broad Atlantic to the Ocean of the Sun.
Friend and foe clasp hands in silence,
Listen to the low prayers said,
Hear the nations praise the dead.
Lovely land of Palestina! He thy shores will never see,
But, his dream fulfilled, he follows Him who walked in Galilee.

Crown of Lambs, With Peas.

With the length of the ribs on both sides a crown roast of lamb may be prepared which is very attractive in appearance. Stand the two pieces, with the bone side outwards, and draw them round together to a circle, tying them. Cover the ends of the bones with greased paper, so that they will not char, then roast in a quick oven. In serving fill with peas.

LITTLE ANSWERS TO BIG QUESTIONS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

Which is proper, when two ladies are going into church. Should the lady that is taking the lead stand back and let the other lady pass into the seat, or should the one that is taking the lead pas in first?

In writing a letter, and stating the amount of anything, would you put the amount in figures or write it in words?—P. C. G., Saxton, Pa.

A younger lady, preceding an elderly one to a seat, would allow the elder to be seated first. If an usher is in attendance, the lady nearest the usher goes first into the pew. It is customary to slightly bow one's thanks to an usher, as one is seated. The choice seat in a church pew, or any auditorium, is the end one, so that it is questionable etiquette to defer to the older lady, by allowing her to enter the seat first. If she is sure of the corner seat, by her young companion preceding her into the pew, then let it be so. Common sense at the moment is a safe guide in many questions of good form.

It is always bad form to use figures rather than the written words indicating a number in polite correspondence. It takes more time to write words, which is the point of usage. Elegant communication twpen friends is never hurried.

ELDERLY WOMEN SAFEGUARDED

Tell Others How They Were Carried Safely Through Change of Life.

Durand, Wis.—"I am the mother of fourteen children and I owe my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I was 45 and had the Change of Life, a friend recommended it and it gave me such relief from my bad feelings that I took several bottles. I am now well and healthy and recommend your Compound to other ladies."—Mrs. MARY RIDGWAY, Durand, Wis.

A Massachusetts Woman Writes:

Blackstone, Mass.—"My troubles were from my age, and I felt awfully sick for three years. I had hot flashes often and frequently suffered from pains. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now am well."—Mrs. PIERRE C[illegible]ER, Box 239, Blackstone. [illegible] pancake and all [illegible] Such [illegible] draining spoon for [illegible] suff[illegible]

Toledo, O.

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This Marvelous CAMERA On FREE Trial!

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Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1 a month until your special price of $5 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

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Lungs Weak?

Generous Offer To Tuberculosis Sufferers of Trial of Europe's Remarkable Remedy, SANOSIN

World's noted medical scientists—Doctors Dunelius, Sommerfeld, Wolff, Noel, Essers—declare SANOSIN the most effective treatment for Pulmonary ailments yet discovered. Felix Wolff, Court Physician, Director of the Sanitarium for Consumptives in Relboldsgrun, Germany, says he has discarded all other remedies. SANOSIN has been officially recommended to the Berlin Medical Association. Dr. C. W. A. Essers, Amsterdam, Holland, declares it a "Moral obligation to make SANOSIN known to the whole human race." American sufferers, rich or poor, can use this remarkable home treatment that has met with such phenomenal success in Europe. SANOSIN does its work by absorption of Germs—not an injection. Produces calm, restful sleep without Morphium or similar deadening drugs. Brings almost immediate relief from coughing, blood spitting and night sweats. SANOSIN is proving a blessing to all suffering from Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhs, Whooping Cough, etc. Send for FREE BOOKLET (with testimonials) explaining this treatment and how a Trial can be made in your own home at our risk. Address SANOSIN, Dept. 105, Unity Bldg., Chicago.

Show This To Some Unfortunate.

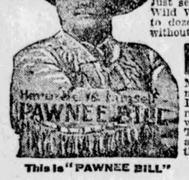
ASTHMA

TREATMENT sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. STERLING, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, OHIO

JAPANESE LIKE SINGING REPTILES FOR THEIR PETS

Singing insects and reptiles are great pets with the Japanese, and many varieties are caged and trained for the delight of their almond-eyed masters, it being said that Crown Prince Hirohito himself keeps a private stock of kajika, or singing frogs. The favorite singing insect is the kantan, a species of locust, which must always be kept in the shade and never sprinkled with water if he is to vocalize.

BOYS! GIRLS! Here's Something For You-FREE-From PAWNEE BILL



Just send me your name and I'll send you the "Thrilling Story of My Life" in the Wild West, and I'll also tell you how I am going to give beautiful Shetland ponies to dozens of the boys and girls who read my story. Remember, you get the story without a cent of cost, and you can get a fine, gentle Shetland pony FREE, too.

PAWNEE BILL Will Send You His Thrilling Life Story FREE

My FREE BOOK will tell you how I made friends with Indians and how I was made White Chief of the Pawnee Tribe. It tells my experience with Sitting Bull, Geronimo, Spotted Tail, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse and other famous Chiefs, and about the Indian Princess, Standing Holy. Besides telling you about my many narrow, thrilling escapes in the wild, woolly west and my wonderful experience while traveling all over the world with my famous Wild West Show, I'll tell you how you can get a fine Shetland pony absolutely free of charge. So send me your name right away.

This is "PAWNEE BILL" Write PAWNEE BILL, 410 Pawnee Street, Topeka, Kansas

Shetland Ponies

TO BE GIVEN AWAY

BOYS! GIRLS! Real, live, genuine Shetland Ponies with Buggies, Harness, Bridles and Saddles, will be given away, entirely FREE. If you haven't a pony, and want one, the thing for you to do is to send me your name AT ONCE and learn of my FREE PLAN. All my ponies are well trained and gentle. I have already made hundreds of little boys and girls all over the country very happy by sending them beautiful Shetland Ponies and now it may be your turn to get one.

The ponies on my pony farm are just the cleverest and sweetest little ponies you ever saw and their outfits are the very finest money can buy. If you have ever dreamed of having a nice little [illegible] for your very own, write today for my plan that has made it easy for [illegible] to get ponies.

Don't Send Any Money, Just

Then I'll tell you how to get a pony and how hundreds of other boys and girls have I never heard of any have given ponies, wanted one. you want Use the postal

MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

Uncle Jerry, the Pony Man, Enid, Miss. American Bldg., St. Send me full information free, telling how I can get a pony and buggy outfit for my own.

Name.....
Postoffice.....

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Origin of Easter.

Will you kindly tell, in these columns, why Easter is observed?—S. W. R., Udichsville, O.

Easter is the Christian passover and festival of the resurrection of Christ. The English name is derived from that of the Teutonic goddess, spring Ostera or Oustre, whose festival occurred in early spring.

Formerly the Jews celebrated the day on the 14th day of the month of March. The Christians also celebrated it in the same month, but always on Sunday. Sometimes both Christians and Jews celebrated it the same day. This was thought un-Christian, and therefore it was decided that Easter should be on the first Sunday after the full moon which happens on or next after the 21st of March. If the full moon happens on a Sunday than Easter is the first Sunday following.

Many of the popular observances connected with Easter are clearly of pagan origin. The most characteristic Easter rite, and the one most widely diffused is the use of Pasch, Easter eggs. They were usually stained of various colors, with dye-woods or herbs and the people mutually make presents of them, sometimes they are kept as maulets, sometimes eaten; games are also played by striking them against one another. In some moorland parts of Scotland, it used to be the custom for young people to go out early on "Pasch Sunday" and search for wild fowls' eggs for breakfast and it was thought lucky to find them. There can be little doubt that "Feast of Eggs" has usually been coginally symbolical of the revivification of nature—the springing forth of life in spring. The practice is not confined to Christians; the Jews used eggs in the fast of the Passover; and we are told that the Persans, when they kept the festival of the solar new year (in March) mutually presented each other with colored eggs. From the Christian point of view, this "Feast of Eggs" has usually been considered as emblematic of the resurrection and of a future life.

Indiana History.

Please tell something of the history of the state of Indiana.—A. I., Butler, Indiana.

Indiana originally formed a part of the French possessions, a number of immigrants settling at Vincennes and other trading points in 1702. In 1763 the territory was ceded to the English and, by treaty, 20 years later, the whole northwest territory was transferred to the United States. An Indian war in 1788 scourged the Vincennes colonists, but three years later the natives were finally defeated by Gen. Wilkinson. In 1800 Ohio was cut off on the east and all the country west and north became the territorly of Indiana. In 1805 Michigan territory was set off and in 1809 Illinois territory, leaving Indiana with its present boundaries.

In 1811 the fierce war with Tecumseh occurred. This was brought to a close by the successful battle of Tippecanoe, under command of William Henry Harrison, the first territorial governor. On December 11, 1816, Indiana was admitted to the Union. Following extensive internal improvements there was an era of wild speculation resulting in general bankruptcy and an enormous state debt of over $14,000. Prosperity began to return in 1846 and the population rapidly increased. The first railroad was built the following year and in 1851 a new constitution was adopted, and between 1850 and 1860 a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river was completed. Indiana had a noteworthy record in the Civil war, the state government not merely providing its quota in the field, but meeting and suppressing a dangerous conspiracy at home. The industries have developed rapidly since the Civil war, and in 1885 a great stimulous was given the eastern part of the state by the discovery and development of the natural gas fields.

Cotton Mather.

I would like to have published a sketch of the life of Cotton Mather.—J. J., Eagle Lake, Minn.

Cotton Mather, the American colonial clergyman and son of Increase Mather, was born in Boston on February 12, 1663. He died there on February 12, 1728. At the age of 11 he entered Harvard college, graduating in 1678. Mather was early distinguished for his piety, and in his 14th year began a system of rigid and regular fasting and vigils, which he continued through life. He was engaged in teaching after leaving college. In 1680 Mather became assistant to his father in the pastorate of the North church in Boston and four years later was ordained as his colleague.

Mather is most generally known in connection with preceedings concerning witchcraft. In 1685 he published a book narrating cases which had occurred in different parts of the country. During the witchcraft excitement in Salem in 1692 Mather was a prejudiced investigator. In 1702 his greatest work appeared, known as Magnalia Christi Americana, an ecclestical history of New England, concerning which he was admitted to know more particulars than any other man. In 1713 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of London, the first American to receive that distinction. Though he was vain and pedantic and showed himself to be narrow and prejudiced in regard to witchcraft and other topics of his time, Mather was in many directions a useful, public-spirited citizen.

Mohammedan Faith.

Will you kindly tell in this department what the faith of a follower of the Mohammedan religion is?—S. B. H., Salem, O.

The term by which the religion taught by Mohammed is known wherever professed, is Islam, which means submission to the will of God. Theologians divide Islam into two heads, faith and practice. The former is known as Iman, and the latter as Din. The separate articles of both heads are determined by the Koran, the traditions or saying of Mohammed and the decisions of the learned officials.

There are six cardinal points of belief given under Iman. They are belief in God and His unity, belief in angels and good and bad spirits, belief in the Koran and revelation, belief in the prophet, belief in the resurrection and the judgment day and belief in God's absolute rule of the world. "There is no god but Allah, and Mohammed is His envoy."

New Senators.

Please give the names of the senators who began their terms at the convening of the present congress.—F. D., Glen Easton, W. Va.

United States senators who began their term of office on March 4, 1915, are as follows: Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, James P. Clarke of Arkansas, James D. Phelan of California, Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, Hoke Smith of Georgia, James H. Brady of Idaho, L. Y. Sherman of Illinois, Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana (now deceased), Albert B. Cummins of Iawo, Charles Curtis, of Kansas, J. C. W. Beckham of Kentucky, Robert F. Broussard of Louisiana, John W. Smith of Maryland, William J. Stone of Missouri, Francis Newlands of Nevada, Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, Asle J. Gronna of North Dakota, Warren G. Harding of Ohio, Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, G. E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, Edwin S. Johnson of South Dakota, Reed Smoot of Utah, W. P. Dillingham of Vermont, Wesley L. Jones of Washington, Paul O. Husting of Wisconsin.

Odd Fellows.

I would like to have this department tell me something about the origin of the Odd Fellows and their history.—E. P., Barker, N. Y.

Odd Fellows is a name adopted by members of a social institution having signs of recognition, initiatory rites and ceremonies and grades of honor and dignity. The oldest lodge is the "Royal Aristarchus" No. 9, which met in 1745 in London. The Independent Order of Odd Felloys was formed in Manchester, England, in 1813, Odd Fellowship was introdiced in the United States from Manchester in 1819; and the Grand Lodge of Maryland of the United States was constituted February 22, 1821. In 1842 the society severed its connection with the Manchester Unity. In 1843 it issued a dispensation for opening the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1, at Montreal, Canada.

Petroleum.

Please explain the process of refining petroleum.—L. H., St. Paul, Nebraska.

Tank-shaped stills of a capacityof 500 to 2,500 barrels are filled with crude oil, and heat applied by furnaces beneath them, causing vapors to arise, which are carried forward through pipes immersed in water, and condensed into a liquid, which runs out at the end of the pipe. The first product is gasoline, a very light hydrocarbon. The heat is then somewhat increased, and the next product obtained is called naphtha. The heat being allowed to increase further, produces distillate, or crude burning oil. This passes over till about eight or ten per cent of the original quantity in the still remains which is called reduum or tarr, and may be redistilled for the purpose of obtaining parafine and lubricating oil.

The distillate or crude oil is converted into ordinary kerosene or coal oil, as it is more commonly known, by a process of purification. For this purpose it is placed in a tank, where it is violently agitated by forcing air through it, and while thus agitated 1½ to 2 per cent of sulphuric acid is added, after which the agitation is continued 15 to 30 minutes. The oil is then allowed to settle, when the acid and the impurities are drawn from the bottom. The oil is then washed, first with water, then with caustic soda, by which means the remaining impurities are removed, and any acid remaining in the oil is neutralized. It is then taken to shallow bleaching tanks, where it is exposed to light and air, and allowed to settle; it is next heated by means of a coil of steam pipe running through it, to expel all gaseous vapors, which will ignite at a temperature below 110 deg. F. The oil is now called a fire test oil, and is ready to be barrelled and sent to market.

Short Ballot.

Please Give an explanation of the short ballot in these columns.—E. H. G., Nod, W. Va.

The short ballot would provide that only three of the state's executive officers be elected by the people—the governor, lieutenant governor and auditor of the state. Power would be given the governor to appoint the attorney general, secretary of state, school commissioner, all of whom are now elected.

The reason for electing the lieutenant governor is that he is not an executive under the governor, for he presides over the senate, the upper branch of the legislature. The auditor of the state is the people's bookkeeper and accountant. He checks up all the state institutions and officials appointed by the governor to manage them. Therefore it is obvious that it would appear wrong for the governor to appoint the auditor to check his own administration.

The short ballot would centralize the responsibility of the administration of the state upon one man, the governor, and he would be the only one to call to account.

Military Small Arms.

Please give the kinds of guns used by the principal countries of the world.—T. M. C., Cory, Ind.

It is difficult to present accurate statistics on the kind of small arms used by the different armies, as changes are frequently made. The latest available data gives the following styles of guns used now:

The United States uses the Springfield rifle, with a cupro nickel covering of bullets; Austria-Hungary uses the Mannlicher, with lubricated steel covering; Belgium, the Mauser, with cupro nickel; Bulgaria, the Mannlicher, with nickel coated steel; England, the Lee-Enfield, with cupro nickel; France, the Lebel, with copper zinc; Germany, the Mauser, with nickel coated steel; Italy, the Parravicino-Carcano, with cupro nickel; Japan, the Arisakae, with copper; Mexico, the Mauser, with cupro nickel; Netherlands, the Mannlicher, with nickel coated steel; Norway, the Krag-Jorgenson, with nickel coated steel; Portugal, the Mauser-Verguiero, with nickel coated steel; Rumania, the Mannlicher, with nickel coated steel; Russia, the three-line rifle, with nickel German silver; Serbia, the Mauser, with cupro nickel; Spain, the same as Serbia; Switzerland, the Schmidt-Rubin, with nickel coated steel, and Turkey, the Mauser, with nickel coated steel.

Largest U. S. Guns.

Please tell where the largest guns used by the United States are, the distance the projectile can be shot, and the size of the guns.—T. B. S., Mt. Vernon, O.

Owing to the war, the size of guns is being increased, from time to time. The largest guns used on land by the United States are located at the terminals of the Panama canal. The Atlantic and Pacific ends are now defended by a number of mortars of great projectile power. One gun on the Pacific side is 50 feet long, weighs 142 pounds, fires a projectile about six feet long, requires 665 pounds of powder at each discharge, and has a maximum range of from 22 to 23 miles. The American 12-inch coast defense guns use 240 pounds of powder at a single discharge, throws a projectile that weighs 1,000 pounds, while the 16-inch gun takes 576 pounds of powder and fires a projetcile weighing over 2,000 pounds.

Miscellaneous.

F. T. B., Kalamazoo, Mich. — The answer to your quetsion was published in the issue of February 24. Owing to the large number of questions sent in each week this department often cannot answer a query for five or six weeks, because each question must be considered in the order of its arrival at this office.

J. E. W., Randlett, Okla.—Communicate with John McElroy, editor of the National Tribune at Washington, D. C. He is the author of the book you want.

J. J., Pioneer, O.—We cannot give the addresses of firms. Write to some book store.

L. A. Guild, Tenn.—Write to the postmaster-general at Washington, D. C., for your information.

F. G. J., Three Oaks, Mich.—We do not know the system by which oil is obtained from wintergreen.

W. B., Marshalltown, Iowa.—Anchor ice is ice formed on the bottom of a river or lake.

E. B., Banta, Ind.—There are some pure bred Arabian horses in the United States.

L. W. M., Cherokee, Ala.—Slavery began in the United States in 1619, when the first load of negroes was sold by a Dutch trading ship to settlers in Virginia.

M. D., Bawden, W. Va.—We cannot give you the meaning of the foreign phrase you mention.

R. S., Hannibal, Mo.—Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence, married Mary Bartlett, of Newton, N. H. They had six daughters and three sons—Levi, Josiah and Ezra.

G. W. W., Weavers' Ford, N. C.—We have no biographical sketch of Lyman H. Johnson.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA, GREEN AND BEAUTIFUL, WOULD MAKE TWO SWITZERLANDS

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.
(Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
Juneau, Alaska.

Shall the tail wag the dog? This is one of the questions that is agitating Alaska? The dog is the main body of the country. It has more than nine-tenths of the territory and potentially it is a world of the future. It embraces all the land west of the long line of the international boundary, that runs north and south between us and British Columbia, coming almost to the Pacific ocean, where the Malaspina glacier slopes off from Mount St. Elias into the sea. The tail is southeastern Alaska, comprising the strip of coast and the Alexander archipelago lying south and east of the boundary extension. This section contains much less than one-tenth of the land, but, just now it has the most people, and its industries are producing more money than any other part of Alaska of quadruple its size.

Southeastern Alaska may be said to begin at the Malaspina glacier, or Mount St. Elias, and it runs to the southeast from there along the coast to Dixon entrance and the Portland canal. It includes a strip of coast line which is 30 or more miles in width, and is three or four hundred miles long. It has in addition about 1,000 islands, a number of which are of considerable extent. These islands border the coast. They are separated by narrow channels and they run for a distance of 100 miles or more out into the Pacific. The proposed territory is, all told, about four times the size of Massachusetts, or three times as big as Vermont or New Hampshire. It would take six or seven Connecticuts, or a couple of Switzerlands, and leave some to spare. Nevertheless, it compares in size to the rest of Alaska as a postage stamp does to a bank note, and as far as area is concerned it would seem that the dog could not help but wag the tail.

The matter has come up in connection with the apportionment of the taxes and revenues of Alaska. The most of the revenues are derived from this section of the country and the larger part are from the forests. Southeastern Alaska is heavily wooded. Uncle Sam charges a dollar a thousand as stumpage for all the timber that is cut on the government reserves, and the receipts are supposed to go back to the people for the making of roads. Such revenues from southeastern Alaska last year were about $60,000, but the legislature, a majority of which comes from the body of the territory, has so divided the money that three-fourths of it goes to road work which is outside this region, and the people object. Indeed, the feeling is so intense that a party has arisen which advocates that southeastern Alaska break away from the main body of the territory and become a territory of its own. It demands that it be a separate political entity. A committee of six has been appointed to investigate the subject, and it will probably be brought up before congress this session.

There are many reasons why southeastern Alaska will eventually be a separate territory. In size it compares favorably with Indiana or South Carolina. I have already shown that it is larger than some very important states of the Union. It is cut off geographically from the rest of Alaska; and it has interests which are different from those of any other part of the territory. It has its own climate, and, in comparison with the country north of the Yukon river, it might be called tropic or temperate Alaska.

The Japanese current, the gulf stream of the Pacific, sweeps through it and forms a great hot-water plant that holds Jack Frost in check and seldom allows him to approach zero, even in the midst of winter. The coldest weather of the region is as mild as that of many of our states south of the Mason and Dixon's line. Juneau, where I am writing this, has Januarys warmer than those of St. Louis, and the climate of Ketchikan is like that of Seattle. Throughout the whole region the summers are pleasant and the rainfall is so heavy that the land is green all the year round. Indeed, there are but few signs of winter, except the snow on the mountains. The slopes of the hills near the water are so warm that the snow melts as it falls and the sledding of the children is due to the heavy frosts which hover the boardwalks of the town, and not to the snow.

I wish I could show you the vegetation of southeastern Alaska. For the past month I have been traveling along the coast and in and out among the islands, and the flowers and trees are a series of surprises. The topography of the country is much like that of the Alleghenies or the Blue Ridge, but the forests are thicker and the vegetation is denser. Nearly everywhere the bushes are so thick that it would be impossible to make your way through them without an ax or a knife. The forest begins at the water's edge and runs to the snow line, which is about a thousand feet above the sea. For that distance the trees are choked with undergrowth; but above it the heavy vegetation disappears, and there is a patch of grass or moss that runs up to the line of perpetual snow.

There is moss everywhere in the forest, and this is so thick and so spongy that your feet sink in to the ankles. Many of the trees are hung with mosses, and the bushes beyond the tree line seem to bend over and cling to the ground, caused, I suppose, by the heavy snow which lies upon them during the winter. The chief trees are evergreens. There are many spruce and red and yellow cedars, including a vast deal of timber that would make wood pulp and which in the future will probably supply the newspaper demands of the states. As it is, the Indians use the cedar bark to make rope, and they tear out the inner part of it and weave it into baskets and cloaks.

And then the wild flowers! They grow everywhere. There are Alpine geraniums, goldenrod and buttercups, and bluebells with cups an inch long. There are yellow violets and red daisies, and lilies as black as ink. There are rosy laurel and pink bryanthus and little blue forget-me-nots such as we have in the states. Southeastern Alaska has three varities of orchids, and it has other air plants as well.

Southeastern Alaska is a land of berries. The salmon berry is ripe throughout the summer. It is twice as large as the largest raspberry, and it tastes much the same. There are also raspberries that grow on the ground, and cranberries of several varities. There are wild strawberries and blueberries and red huckleberries. I have already written of the cultivated fruit, telling you of the many crosses with the native strawberry that have been made at the Sitka experiment station. Strawberries are raised commercially at Haines and they are exported to Juneau and other towns. They are ripe throughout the summer, and are of a character that would command a ready market in any United States city.

The great possibilities of southeastern Alaska lie in its fish, its woods and its minerals. The beds of the ocean are paved with halibut, and millions of salmon are caught and canned every season. There are fish-packing establishments on many of the islands, and the towns are devoted to fishing and mining. Ketchikan is perhaps the chief fishing center but there are large canneries also at Petersburg, Wrangell, Juneau and Sitka. The salmon run every season and the canneries are located near the mouths of the streams, where the fish can be brought in boats and cooked and packed for all parts of the world.

About the larger canneries little towns have grown up. At the smaller ones there may be only one or two houses near the great buildings which lie at the wharves. Take Petersburg, situated on the mainland opposite Kupreanof Island. It lies in a little harbor with long wharves of wood, erected on piles, running out into the sea. The chief street runs around the harbor. This street has a boardwalk, facing which is a bank, a newspaper office and a half dozen stores. Farther back on the hill is a two-story hotel and perhaps fifteen fine two-story cottages.

Petersburg is the headquarters of a mosquito fleet that brings in halibut all the year around. It has a large cannery, and it ships many thousand pounds of salmon during the season.

Just below Petersburg is Wrangell, one of the oldest towns in Alaska. It was established by the Russians 85 years ago, and was named after Baron Wrangell, a Russian official, who did much to keep the Hudson's Bay Company out of Alaska. That company tried to establish a trading station, and when Wrangell drove its men off, it brought in a claim against the Russians for damages of $100,000. Wrangell fought this claim in the courts and won it, with the result that the Hudson's Bay Company was forced to keep away from the Russian dominions, and to pay a rent of 2,000 otter skins every year for certain territory it was then occupying. The Wrangell of today has stores, hotels, saw mills and canneries. It has three churches, a public school and an electric light plant. Its chief industries are fishing, lumbering, mining and fur trading.

I have already written of Sitka. Its latitude is a little north of that of Petersburg, but it is situated 60 or 80 miles to the eastward on Baranof Island, facing the open Pacific ocean, but guarded therefrom by its harbor and islands. It has some fishing establishments, and is one of the centers from which prospectors go out every season.

Juneau, the capital of Alaska, is situated on the mainland near the mouth of the Lynn canal, a wide fiord that runs far into the interior, ending at Skagway, the chief port for Dawson and the mines of the Klondike. It is more than a hundred miles almost directly north of Sitka, the two great islands of Baranof and Admiralty lying between. It is the largest city in Alaska, and is also one of the chief mining centers. A great part of the trade of the territory passes through it, and it does much of the banking and financing. It is a live, up-to-date little city, and it will continue to grow for many years to come.

At Skagway begins the White Pass railway, which leads over the mountain to White Horse, at the head of navigation on the Yukon. It is the end of the usual tourist route through Alaska, but it is really only the stopping off place on the edge of the territory proper. Travelers come from Puget Sound and make the trip through the islands and back, without knowing anything of the main body of our great possessions of the far north. They see only a small part of southeastern Alaska, and from this they judge the whole.

Skagway now feeds on the tourists. At the time of the gold excitement in the Klondike it was the main entrance to the mining regions there, and it had then about 15,000 population. It has not now more than 500.

Haines, which lies on Lynn canal just below Skagway, is still smaller. It has a little fishing, a few stores, a public school and a Presbyterian mission. It has also the only army post in southeastern Alaska. This is Fort Seward, lying west of the town. The post has a beautiful site, its buildings being situated on a low hill with a hundred acres or more of lawn running from them down to the water. There are 30 or 40 buildings, including the barracks and the homes of the officers. The post has about 250 men.

The greater part of southeastern Alaska is practically unknown. How many of you have heard of Prince of Wales Island? It is 140 miles long and 40 miles wide. It is almost half as big as the state of Massachusetts, and it has great copper mines that are now working and gold mines and quarries of marble. Revillagigedo, on which Ketchikan lies, is 50 miles long, and Baranof and Chichagof are, together, of about the same size as Prince of Wales Island. Gold and other minerals have been found upon all of these islands. Admiralty Island, which lies east of Chichagof, is 100 miles long by 30 miles wide, and it is in the heart of a country known to have minerals of various kinds.

On the opposite coast lies Sumdum bay, where the great Juneau gold belt may be said to begin. This belt is "the Rand of the northwest." It runs northeast and southwest along the coast for something like 200 miles. Juneau lies in its center and Douglas Island, from which $60,000,000 worth of gold has been taken, is a part of it. The Juneau gold region has already produced over $70,000,000; it contains vast quantities of low grade ore, and it promises to be a mining or gold manufacturing center for many generations to come.

During my stay here in Juneau I asked Mr. B. L. Thane, the manager of the big Alaska Gastineau mine, to tell me something about this gold belt. Said he:

"The Juneau gold belt is a part of the great belt of gold-bearing rock that runs north and south along the western side of this hemisphere. It begins here in Alaska and crops out in British Columbia. It is found in the United States in the Sierra Nevada and other mountains, and from there it goes on southward through Mexico and Central America to Panama. It crosses the isthmus and is found again in the Andes.

"From this belt has come a great part of the gold of the world," Mr. Thane continued. "The mines about Juneau form one part of it, and it is probable that other great bodies of low grade ore will be discovered. The character of the ore and the conditions of mining make it so that getting out the gold is a manufacturing proposition, and this will result in there being a population of miners working here for a long time to come. These mines of southeastern Alaska have the advantage of cheap transportation. The ore lies in the mountains close to deep sea navigation. The mountains are precipitous, and much of the work can be done by gravity. We have also the advantage of a rainfall of nearly 100 inches per year. This gives us many cascades which can supply cheap electric power to operate the mines and the mills. So far only a small part of the region has been thoroughly prospected."

Spectacles ON TRIAL Free

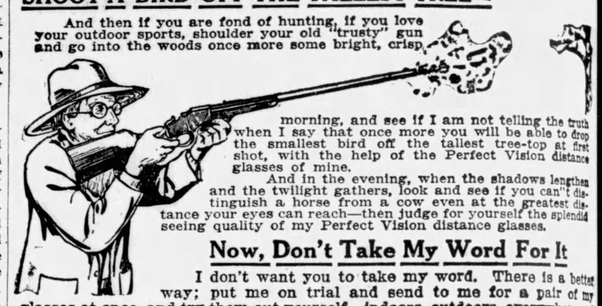
Don't Send Me One Cent When You Answer This

No, I don't want you to send me one single, solitary penny when you answer this announcement, and the reason is this: I have made up my mind to mail you a brand new pair of my Perfect Vision glasses absolutely free. I insist also on even paying the postage right to your door so you can try them out in the quiet of your own home as an advertisement.

Then you can do me a favor. Just as quick as they come, I want you to put them on, sit right down by the fireplace, by the open hearth, and I am sure you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can once more read the very finest print in your bible, even by the dim firelight. Put them on and see if I am not correct when I say that you will again be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on; do the most delicate embroidery and crochet, and keep on with the work for hours without headache or eye-pain and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in the days of your youth.

THEY'LL ENABLE YOU TO READ THE FINEST PRINT OR SHOOT A BIRD OFF THE TALLEST TREE—

And then if you are fond of hunting, if you love your outdoor sports, shoulder your old "trusty" gun and go into the woods once more some bright, crisp morning, and see if I am not telling the truth when I say that once more you will be able to drop the smallest bird off the tallest tree-top at first shot, with the help of the Perfect Vision distance glasses of mine.



And in the evening, when the shadows lengthen and the twilight gathers, look and see if you can't distinguish a horse from a cow even at the greatest distance your eyes can reach—then judge for yourself the splendid seeing quality of my Perfect Vision distance glasses.

Now, Don't Take My Word For It

I don't want you to take my word. There is a better way; put me on trial and send to me for a pair of my glasses at once, and try them out yourself—indoors, outdoors, everywhere and anywhere, morning, noon and night; hunting, driving, reading, sewing, anyway and everyway. Put them to every test you can, and then if you find that every word I have said about them is honest and true; if they really do what I have said they will do; if you can see again with the perfect eyesight of the days gone by, then, and then only, I will want you to do me a good turn by speaking a good word for my glasses, showing them around to your friends and neighbors and the people you have a chance to talk to. Surely you will be willing to do this for me if my Perfect Vision glasses help you in the way I say.

If you want to do me this favor, just write your name and address and age on the below certificate. Do this at once and it will entitle you to a pair of my Gold-Filled Perfect Vision spectacles, in a handsome plush-lined German-silver-tipped pocketbook spectacle case, absolutely free of charge, sent prepaid—all charges paid in advance by me—on ten days' free trial. You must, however, act promptly, as I make this offer as an advertisement.

Write your name, address and age on the below certificate and mail it to me at once.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dept. 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

I herewith enclose this certificate, which entitles me to a pair of your 10-karat, gold-filled Perfect Vision spectacles, complete, also a fine leatherette, plush-lined, German-silver-tipped pocketbook spectacle case on ten days' free trial, as stated in the above advertisement, and if I find that they really and truly are worth more than you are asking for them, and that it will be impossible for me to buy them anywhere else at that price, I will then pay you the small sum of $1.50. But if, for any reason whatsoever, I don't wish to keep them (and I myself am to be the sole judge), I will return them to you without paying you a single cent for them, as you agreed in the above advertisement to send them on absolute free trial, and I am going to make you stick to your word. Be sure to answer the following questions:

How old are you.....How many years have you used glasses (if any).....

Name .....

Post Office.....

Rural Route.....Box No.....State.....

ECZEMA IS ONLY SKIN DEEP

CRANOLENE Kills Itching Germ

No internal medicine will cure *Eczema*—Only by the application of *Cranolene* can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. **You pay us no money until you say you are cured.** *Write today for Free supply.*

MILLS CHEMICAL CO., 734 Mills Bldg., Girard, Kan.

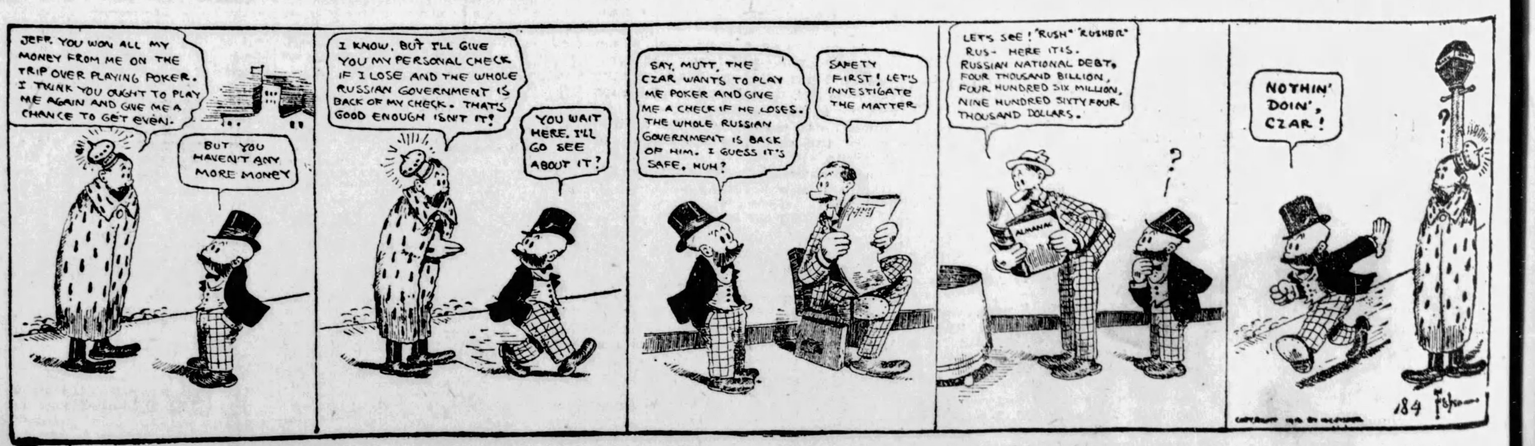
Show This to Some Unfortunate Eczema Sufferer

Mr. H. C. Atteberry, Lilac, Neb., writes: "I have used sample box of Cranolene. It has done me more good than anything I have ever used. Enclosed find $5 to pay for the good you've already done me." Postal will bring you FREE what Mr. Atteberry gratefully paid $5.00 for.

MUTT AND JEFF YOU CAN'T BLAME JEFF MUCH AT THAT

Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

By "Bud" Fisher


JEFF, YOU WON ALL MY MONEY FROM ME ON THE TRIP OVER PLAYING POKER. I THINK YOU OUGHT TO PLAY ME AGAIN AND GIVE ME A CHANCE TO GET EVEN.
BUT YOU HAVEN'T ANY MORE MONEY
I KNOW, BUT I'LL GIVE YOU MY PERSONAL CHECK. IF I LOSE AND THE WHOLE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IS BACK OF MY CHECK. THAT'S GOOD ENOUGH ISN'T IT?
YOU WAIT HERE, I'LL GO SEE ABOUT IT?
SAY, MUTT, THE CZAR WANTS TO PLAY ME POKER AND GIVE ME A CHECK IF HE LOSES. THE WHOLE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IS BACK OF HIM. I GUESS IT'S SAFE, HUH?
SAFETY FIRST! LET'S INVESTIGATE THE MATTER
LET'S SEE! "RUSH" "RUSHER" RUS- HERE IT IS. RUSSIAN NATIONAL DEBT, FOUR THOUSAND BILLION, FOUR HUNDRED SIX MILLION, NINE HUNDRED SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALMANAC
NOTHIN' DOIN', CZAR!
184

RIGID BLOCKADE, COUNCIL'S EDICT

Tightening of Lines to Prevent Germany's Revictualing Is Decided Upon.

Paris, March 30.—The war conference of the Allies, which began Monday and ended Tuesday, adopted resolutions looking to the tightening of the blockade around Germany and her allies.

This is made clear in resolutions, made public last night, in which it is set forth that "to unify the diplomatic action to be exercised to prevent revictualing of the enemy, the conference has decided to establish at Paris a permanent committee, in which all the Allies will be represented."

The resolutions also "confirm all the measures taken to realize unity of action and unity of front."

Affirms Allied Solidarity.

The announcement follows:

"1—The representatives of the allied governments at their meeting in Paris March 27 and 28, affirm the complete community of views and solidarity of the allies. They confirm all the measures taken to bring about unity of action and unity of battle front. By this they mean at one and the same time unity of military action, assured by an agreement concluded between the General Staffs; unity of economic action, whereof this conference has regulated the organization; and unity of diplomatic action, which guarantees their unshakable will to pursue the struggle till the victory of the common cause is obtained.

"2—The allied governments decided to place in practice in the economic domain their solidarity of views and interests. They charge the economic conference, which will be held shortly in Paris, with proposing measures aimed at bringing about this solidarity.

To Prevent Revictualing.

"3—With a view to re-enforcing, coordinating and unifying the economic action to be exercised in order to prevent the revictualing of the enemy, the conference decides to set up in Paris a permanent committee, upon which all the allies will be represented.

"4—The conference decides:

"5—To pursue the organization undertaken in London of an international central bureau of freights.

"6—To proceed in common and with the shortest delay to seeking practical means to employ for equitably distributing among the allied nations the charges resulting from maritime transports and to stop the rise in freights."

37 in Conference.

Never, perhaps, have deliberations so important had so little written about them. Thirty-seven persons took part, yet the proceedings are understood to have gone forward without the least confusion because the subjects to be considered had been worked out in advance by each of those whose judgment on any military, political or economic question was to be submitted.

The conference separated into groups according to the questions to be determined, this process facilitating the reaching of common understandings.

The decisions of the conference have the force of the decisions of the respective governments, because each, with the exception of Russia, was represented by its principal ministers and generals. Premier Asquith and Field Marshal Earl Kitchener will visit Italy before returning to London.

U. S. MARINES LAND IN CHINA AFTER REVOLT

Rumors of Yuan's Resignation Cause Near Panic.

Pekin, April 3.—Marines from the United States gunboat Wilmington went ashore Sunday at Swatow, where the Chinese troops have declared their independence of the central government. The detachment reconnoitered and found the city quiet. A Chinese gunboat is also anchored off Swatow, which is a seaport of Kwangtung province, 120 miles south of Amoy.

A dispatch from Amoy says Chang-Chow-Fu, one of the largest cities of China, has declared its independence of the government of Yuan Shi-Kai. The officials at Amoy have sent a request to the American consul, asking that an American warship be sent to this port.

Rumors of President Yaun's resignation, though denied by members of his cabinet, have put Pekin at the verge of panic. It is feared his retirement would cause the soldiers to mutiny and loot as they did in 1912.

MOTORCYCLE MACHINE GUNS HELP PERSHING IN ROUND UP OF BANDITS

United States army adopts motorcycles in Mexican expedition as result of what Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing (indicated by arrow) observed of their value in warfare when he reviewed the cadets at Roswell, New Mexico. Inset, upper right, shows Machine Gun Corps No. 1 crossing arroyos and washed out roads at high speed. Machine guns, inset lower left, can be fired from the motorcycles or can be mounted separately and go into action within a minute.

BATTLES IN AIR FEATURE VERDUN

Germans Attempt to Overwhelm Their Adversaries by Massed Attacks.

Paris March 29.—The battle of Verdun furnished the occasion for the first encounters resembling the air battles popularly pictured in the imagination before the war when German air craft were sent up in considerable groups to take note of the effects produced on French field works by the heavy guns massed there so thickly, and which had to be dispersed when the French began sending six and eight-inch projectiles among them.

After assembling their heaviest artillery and their best regiments before Verdun, the Germans sent their air experts to the scene for everhead work. All of their best aviators were on hand with the exception of Lieutenant Immelmann, who remained in the Artois. At their head was the famous Lieutenant Boelke. They found adversaries worthy of them in Lieutenant Guynemer, Adjutant Navarre and such emulaters of their exploits as the still anonymous recruit of the 1916 contingent who brought down a German flier on his first trip in actual warfare.

Both Double Scouts.

The German tactics in the air are the same as on the field, their aim apparently being to overwhelm their adversary by numbers. They found the French to be sending up men singly to observe the movements of troops and the positions of the artillery, and they began sending their men up in couples. The French officers doubled their scouts. Then the Germans quadrupled theirs. Since the first week of March their flying squadrons never have comprised less than 10 machines, and often were numerically larger.

Groups of fighting machines were assembled by the French to meet them and engagements at heights of 2,000 yards in which a score of machines were employed were the result. The losses increased in proportion on both sides.

Pilot and Observer Killed.

The French feel sure they have had the better of it so far, although Lieutenant Guyenemer was put out of action for a fortnight by flesh wounds in the arm and machines landed every day with the pilot or observer wounded or killed, in two cases both occupants of a machine having been fatally injured.

These two machines, of the same group, came back and landed normally, but no one got out of either of them. The observer of one apparently was killed while it was in the air and the pilot died just after landing. The pilot of the other also lived barely long enough to bring his aeroplane home. He was unconscious when the machine landed. The observer died the following day.

Lieutenant Guyenemer one day was engaged with two German fliers at once. One of his adversaries was observed to land so abruptly as to warrant the supposition that his machine was demolished. Meanwhile bullets from the other had hit one of Lieutenant Guyenemer's arms, but he succeeded in getting back to his base.

French More Audacious.

While the Germans, in some of the engagements, have had the advantage of numbers the French machines are equal in horizontal speed to all of their adversaries excepting the fewer types and are quicker than any of them in getting into the air. This superiority in ascending is said by competent authorities to be the trump card of the French in air fighting, where the upper hand counts in deadly fashion.

Machine guns mounted on motorcycles probably will be used by Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing in the final roundup of Villa's bandits according to information that has come out of Mexico, notwithstanding the censorship of the war department. Motorcycles used the last two years by the First Aero Squadron, U. S. A., are now in Mexican service. One of the first things done after the raiding of Columbus was to wire for additional machines. The railroad officials got them through from Milwaukee to the border in 33 hours. These machines are now in use for dispatch bearing and maintaining the lines of communication of the punitive expedition in Mexico.

To Sergt. B. F. Leonard of the New Mexico Military Institute chief credit should be given for developing the quick handling of machine guns on sidecar chasses. With the two guns issued by the war department last fall the First Machine Gun corps has traveled more than 1,600 miles over the rough country of the Southwest. It has been demonstrated that the Colt automatics and Harley-Davidsons can travel over most any kind of ground at from 20 to 40 miles per hour, get into action in 50 seconds and deliver 480 shots a minute.

General Pershing personally reviewed the cadet battalion and machine gun corps Washington's birthday and saw firsthand what can be accomplished with this modern method of warfare. It is declared that General Pershing has more intimate knowledge of the effectiveness of motorcycle machine guns than any other officer in high command in the United States. The machine gun company which he reviewed is the first of its kind in America but from the activity displayed by the war department it is a practical certainty that motorcycle machine gun companies will be attached to every regiment.

The gun cars and their motorcycle tender carry a total of 4,320 rounds of ammunition in eighteen compact boxes—240 rounds in their flexible belts in each box. But one gunner and driver are required for each gun and in addition the squad carries entrenching tools, wire cutter and complete semaphore signal outfit.

HOLD VILLAGE TWENTY TO ONE

French Battalion Fought Until Surrounded on Three Sides, Then Retired.

Paris, April 1.—A single battalion of French infantry held the salient comprising the village of Malancourt, in the Verdun region west of the Meuse, against forces twenty times their number in the attack of Thursday night, until, surrounded on three sides, they were compelled to choose between retirement and capture.

Three German brigades attacked just after dark. The column attacking in front met with such sustained fire that it was thrown back before reaching a house of the village. The assaults were renewed repeatedly at intervals of a few minutes, the German ranks growing thinner with each rush.

At about 11 o'clock the Germans brought up a fresh brigade and attacked furiously on all sides, but were again thrown back by rifle fire and bayonets.

At 1 o'clock another charge was made. It was directed principally against the flanks, and the column operating on the left, after being repulsed several times, succeeded in making a breach in the defensive line of the French. Being reinforced with more fresh troops the Germans were able to hold the ground.

The French battalion still held out and fought from house to house until dawn. Then the everincreasing German reinforcements overwhelmed what remained of the defending force. By that time nothing was left of the village but a pile of smoking ruins.

The Germans remained quiet along that part of the line during the day, but made heavy attacks against the advanced French positions in the region of Dead Man's Hill. After preparation with a veritable storm of shells, German infantry attacked in massed formation and penetrated the first line of the French trenches at some points.

29 AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES RAID ON ITALIAN CITIES

Drop Bombs on Verona, Killing Five Persons.

Rome, March 31. — Twenty-nine Austrian aeroplanes took part in the great raid over Venice, Verona, Pordenone and other cities in northern Italy, it was announced today by the war office.

The air craft were divided into four squadrons. Two of these contained six planes each, another contained 12 and the fourth was composed of five.

Eighteen bombs were dropped at Verona, where five persons were killed. Fifty bombs were dropped upon Piave bridge and Pordenone. An attempt was made to destroy Tagliamento bridge. Some of the aeroplanes flew along the Mestre valley, trying to dimage the bridges. Four of the raiding machines were shot down and the occupants captured.

ARREST PASTOR; SAY HE INSULTED U. S. FLAG

International Peace Forum Accuses Bouck White.

New York, March 29. — Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, who served six months' imprisonment for interrupting the services of Calvary Baptist churches and fighting the police, received a summons yesterday to answer to the charge of insulting the American flag.

The summons was handed to White in the afternoon when he was presiding over a meeting of his congregation in Bryant Hall, by Frank Urban, member of the International Peace Forum. Urban had taken the precaution to have a policeman with him. Urban charges that White insulted the Stars and Stripes in having printed and circulated a caricature of the flag. White has circulars which he sends around, announcing the Sunday meetings of his congregation. On this leaflet is a picture or caricature of the American flag and dollar signs in the corner instead of the stars and a devil sprawled out leering upon the field. Beneath the flag are the emblems of England and Germany.

The inhabitants of China are counted every year in a curious manner. The oldest master of every 10 houses has to count the families and make a list, which is sent to the imperial taxhouse.

A RACIAL BARRIER BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH WOMEN

From The London Times.

Since the war came to test and try us all, the French woman has shown to the world her finest qualities, and the world has paid her generous tribute. But the other side of the medal is always there, and it is with that we so often have to reckon.

The most difficult test for the French woman is her relationships with her allies is having to accept the stranger within her gates whether she will or not, and this is what she had to do since the war came and the enemy invaded her country, that country so inexpressibly dear to her. To deliver it from the hands of the enemy she has been forced to see a friendly foreign army installed in her cities and her villages. Not only do the Germans acquire by force her chateau and her cottages, but friendly foreign soldiers also commandeer her household goods. Agreed that it is all being done for the good, for the welfare of her race and country, but "being done good to" is rarely a thing we like. The Frenchwoman frankly dislikes it, and only because she is logical and practical does she support it philosophically.

Further Apart Than Ever.

Again, she has had to accept the advent of an army of foreign women, all bringing succor in some form or another to her suffering soldiers and civilians; but bringing it in their foreign way, not hers. It is rather like an uninvited guest who points out to the mistress of the household how she should rule her house. After eighteen months of close contact on French soil, Frenchwomen and Englishwomen are farther apart in their mutual sympathies than they were before. Naturally, because they know each other better and not well enough.

One of the precautionary measures to be taken against further misunderstanding is to beware of false tongues on both sides of the water, for as Germany tries to sow seeds of discord between governments, so do enemies of England try to sow discord between Englishwomen and Frenchwomen. Any expression of ill feeling from a woman of either of these nations against the other is a weapon in the hands of Germany; for if the women of two friendly nations disagree who then shall give us peace?

An active move in the right direction is being made in Paris by several women who have professed themselves willing to go over to England to lecture on French subjects of feminine interest, with the one exception of politics. On no account will any woman having her country's welfare at heart be led into political controversy just now.

Task Is Difficult.

Such subjects as education and economy offer a wide field, for it is by first understanding each other's point of view about the little things of life that we eventually reach the wider subjects.

It is equally important that Frenchwomen should learn about Englishwomen; but the task of enlightening them is not easy. In the first place, as a peo ple the French are not interested in any country but their own, especially from the woman's point of view. And, again, they will only believe what is told them when the information comes from one of their own countrywomen, whose comprehension on some points about a foreign nation must necessarily be imperfect. Tell a Frenchwoman of any class something about your own people that she has not been taught to believe by her own people and she will shrug her shoulders and you know perfectly well that she attaches not the slightest importance to what you have told her.

RAID COAST, SEEKING FLEET

Zeppelins Attack Scotland in Third Demonstration in Three Days.

London, April 3.—Confirmation of reports that the latest Zeppelin raids over England for the purpose of locating the British fleet is seen in the fact that the coast of Scotland was attacked by the two Zeppelins which took part in the raid last night.

Sunday night's attack, the third in three nights, will be followed by still other raids within a short time, it is believed.

At least 16 persons were killed and about 100 injured by the explosion of bombs dropped in another raid of Zeppelin dirigible balloons over the northeast coast of England Saturday night.

So intense has feeling become over the wholesale killing of women and children by Zeppelins that the demand is being made for the immediate execution of Lieut. Commander Breithaupt, commander of the Zeppelin "L-15," which was brought down in the estuary of the Thames on Friday night.

Newspapers declare that it would be just punishment to inflict upon the commander of a raiding airship.

Capt. Breithaupt is quoted in the Times as saying he fully expected to be shot if captured.

"I take full responsibility," said the German. "My men are not responsible."

The Central News states that 20 bombs were dropped in agricultural districts of "a northeastern county," and 20 more upon a town on the east coast of Scotland.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, March 26.—Berlin announces that shells have set fire to Verdun. Russian advance in the Dwinsk region. Wreck of the Sussex brings new crisis in relations between the United States and Germany.

MONDAY, March 27.—Counter attacks by the Germans near Riga repulsed by Russians. Germans bombard Malancourt in Verdun battle. British raid German coast by air and sea.

TUESDAY, March 28.—Six hundred yards of German trenches captured by British at St. Eloi. Paris conference of the Allies opens. Germans halt Russian offensive on east front.

WEDNESDAY, March 29. — French repulse German attack near Malancourt. British cruiser rams and sinks German destroyer. Berlin announces big Russian losses in east front fighting.

THURSDAY, March 30.—French in counter attacks recapture Avocourt redoubt. In forty-hour battle Italians regain lost positions northwest of Goritz. French war office announces twenty killed in air raid on Salonika.

FRIDAY, March 31.—German onslaught in Douaumont sector repulsed. Turkish defenders of Gallipoli sent to fight Russians advancing in Armenia. Reichstag parties agree to carry on sea warfare by "every means" which will bring victory.

SATURDAY, April 1.—Germans capture the village of Malancourt near Verdun. Five Zeppelins drop bombs on English towns. Russians defeat Turks near fortress of Kara Malachkan.

Declares Independence.

Shanghai, China, March 31.—The troops at Swatow and Charo-Chow-Fu, in the province of Kwang Tung, declared their independence of the central government on March 29.

Bad Stomach?

ONE DOSE OF MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY Should Convince You That Your Suffering Is Unnecessary.

A million people, many right in your own locality, have taken Mayr's Wonderful Remedy for Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas Around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Dizziness, Sick Headaches, Constipation, Torpid Liver, etc., and are praising it highly to other sufferers. Get a bottle of your druggist today. If your druggist has not got it, and you have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, send 25c to pay postage, etc., and I will mail you a $1 bottle Free. Geo. H. Mayr, M.D., Chemist, 154 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, April 3.—Crop damage reports were the big features of a market which opened ⅝c higher here today. The persistency of these reports, which are very alarming, is said to have induced a great deal of outside buying.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	April 3.	April 1.
Cash.....	1.21	1.24	1.21	1.24	1.20⅝
May.....	1.22½	1.25	1.22½	1.25	1.21½
July.....	1.21¼	1.24	1.21¼	1.24	1.19½
Corn—					
Cash.....	....	....	....	76¼	75
May.....	77⅝	78⅝	77⅝	78¼	77½
July.....	78¼	79¼	78¼	79¼	78¼
Oats—					
Cash.....	....	....	....	48¼	47¾
May.....	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48½	48
July.....	46	46½	46	46½	46
Clover Seed—					
Prime ..	10.80	10.70	10.45	10.45	10.70
April ..	9.50	....	....	9.50	9.85
Oct....	8.55	8.65	8.55	8.55	8.80
Rye—					
No. 2...	....	....	....	94½	94
Alsike—					
Prime ..	....	....	....	9.25	9.25
April ..	9.25	....	....	9.25	9.25
Timothy—					
Prime ..	3.40	....	....	3.40	3.40
April ...	3.40	....	....	3.40	3.40

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May....	1.17	1.20¼	1.16½	1.20¼	1.16
July....	1.16½	1.19⅝	1.15⅝	1.19⅝	1.14⅛
Sept....	1.14¼	1.17	1.13	1.17	1.12¼
Corn—					
May.....	75⅞	76⅝	75¼	76¼	75⅝
July.....	76⅝	77⅝	76⅛	77⅛	76⅛
Sept.....	75⅞	76⅝	75¾	76⅝	75⅝
Oats—					
May.....	45¼	45⅞	45⅛	45⅝	44⅞
July.....	43¼	44	43⅛	43⅝	43⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May ...23.30	23.30	23.15	23.15	23.15
July ...23.00	23.10	22.95	23.00	22.90
Lard—					
May ...11.50	11.50	11.40	11.42	11.35
July ...11.75	11.75	11.67	11.67	11.60
Ribs—					
May ...12.25	12.30	12.22	12.22	12.15
July ...12.37	12.45	12.35	12.35	12.30

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	1.22⅛	1.17¼
July ...	....	....	....	1.22½	1.17⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	1.22⅝	1.17¾
July	....	....	....	1.23⅛	1.18⅛

Cotton.

New York, April 3.—Cotton futures opened steady; May, 11.77c; July, 11.88c; October, 11.95c; December, 12.13c; January, 12.20c.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of four to six points today under scattered selling inspired by easier cables and the bearish view of the weather map. There was trade buying on the decline which was not a full response to the weakness abroad, however, and prices steadied after the call with May selling up from 11.77c to 11.80c, July from 11.88c to 11.91c, and October from 11.93c to 11.97c, or back to within three or four points of Saturday's closing figures. Following good rains, the weather seemed to be clearing in the western belt, while the rain had worked over the central eastern belt and it was felt that droughty conditions had been pretty generally relieved. Some of the private reports received said that the rain had come in time to help corn in the southwest, and in British circles here the breaking of the drouth was thought likely to operate against the increase in acreage through the abandonment of grain.

Trading was quiet later, but prices sold generally steady with May contracts working up to 11.83c, July to 11.92c and October to 11.99c around midday. Some light buying of old crop months was supposed to be against sales to eastern spinners, and there was a little scattered covering by Saturday's sellers. Private wires from New Orleans reported lower ocean freight rates.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 75 cars; market slow and steady, choice fat steers, $8.50@9.00; choice to good butcher steers, $7.50@8.50; good to choice heifers, $7.00@8.00; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.50@7.25; good to choice cows, $6.50@7.25; fair to good cows, $5.50@6.50; common cows, $4.00@5.25. Calves—Receipts, 650; market 25c higher; good to choice veal calves, $9.75@10.25; fair to good, $8.00@9.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3 cars; market steady; good to choice lambs, $11.25@11.50; fair to good, $9.50@11.00; good to choice wethers $8.50@9.00; good to choice ewes, $8.00@8.50; mixed ewes and wethers, $8.25@8.75; culls and common, $6.00@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market 20c higher; yorkers, $9.95@10.00; mixed, $9.95@10.00; mediums, $9.95@10.00; pigs, $9.00; roughs, $8.90; stags, $7.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; market slow; bulk, $9.55@9.75; light, $9.25@9.80; mixed, $9.30@9.80; heavy, $9.20@9.80; rough, $9.20@9.40; pigs, $7.40@8.50. Cattle—Receipts, 9,000; market strong; native beef steers, $7.60@9.90; stockers and feeders, $5.90@8.40; cows and heifers, $4.00@8.85; calves, $7.00@9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; market weak; wethers, $8.40@9.10; lambs, $9.00@11.40.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 4.—Cattle—Receipts 3,250; heavy, slow and lower; others steady; prime steers, $9.85@9.60; shipping, $8.25@9.25; butchers, $7.20@8.80; heifers, $6.75@8.50; cows, $4.00@7.50; bulls, $5.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.25; stock heifers, $5.75@6.50; fresh cows and springers, active and steady at $50@100. Veals—Receipts, 1,100; market active; good to choice, $4.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 9,600; market active; heavy and mixed, $10.25@10.35; yorkers, $9.25@10.30; pigs, $9.25@9.50; roughs, $9.15@9.25; stags, $6.50@7.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,600; market active; lambs, $8.00@11.75; yearlings, $8.50@10.85; wethers, $9.00@9.50; ewes, $4.00@9.00; sheep, mixed, $8.75@9.25.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,100; active. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; active; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $9.90@10.05; light Yorkers, $9.25@9.50; pigs, $8.75@9.00; roughs, $7.25@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; strong; top sheep, $9.25; top lambs, $11.75. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; lower; good to choice veals, $9.75.

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 36½c; solid pack, 57c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 29c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 19@19¼c; York State, 21c; brick, 18½@19c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 30c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 20c; strictly fresh, 22c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New per bu., 60c.

Beans—Green and Wax, $3.75@4.25 per hamper.

York State Cabbage—2c per pound.

Carrots—50 pounds, 80c@$1.00.

California Celery—Large, per dozen, 75c.

Cauliflower—Per case, $2.25.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.25@1.50.

Lettuce—Leaf, 9@10c.

Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.00.

Fancy Head Lettuce—$1.25 per hamper.

Mushrooms—50@60c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.00@2.50.

Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.

Florida Peas—$3.00 per box.

Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 40c.

New Potatoes—Per bushel, $3.00.

Potatoes—$2.85@3.00 per sack.

New Bermuda Potatoes—$9.00 barrel.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 25c doz.; long, per doz., 15c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 45c.

Florida Tomatoes—Per 5-lb. basket, 50@60c.

Turnips—60c per bu.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.15.

Shallots—Per doz., 40c.

Texas Bermuda Onions—Per crate, $2.25.

Rhubarb—75c per doz.

Cal. Asparagus—Case, $2.00.

Texas Spinach—Per bu., $2.25.

Cal. Peas—Per box, $3.00.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 12@12½c; heavy and rough, 10½@11c.

Calves—14@14½c.

Spring Lambs— Pelts on, 20@22c.

Fowls—Alive, 18@18½c.

Turkeys—Alive, 22c.

Geese—Alive, 15@16c.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Lambs—16@17c; sheep, 11@12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, extra good, 10@11c.

Heifers—11@12½c.

Bulls—9@10c.

Provisions.

Lard—12½c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—21c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 21c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18c; shoulders, 13c; luncheon sausage, 16c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 13c; frankfurters, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $20.00; No. 2, $19.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.

Oats—51c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.25; winter patents, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour per cwt., $2.75@3.00; new buckwheat flour, $3.50@4.00 per cwt.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $28.00@26.00; middlings brown, $27.00@28.00; white middlings, $32.00@38.00; ground barley, $31.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; old process meal, $37.00@38.00; union grades, $33.00@35.00; alfalfa chop, $32.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—50@55c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 11½c; green calf, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18½c; kip, 19c; No. 2 kip, 18c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, April 4.—Flour steady; spring patents, $5.75@6.10; winter patents, $5.60@5.75; winter straights, $5.40@5.60; Kansas straights, $5.55@5.70. Pork firm; mess, $24.00@24.50; family, $23.00@25.00; short clear, $22.00@25.00. Beef firm; mess, $17.50@18.00; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard firm; middle west, $11.55@11.65. Molasses firm; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay firm; No. 1, $1.35@1.40; No. 2, $1.25@1.30; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 90@95c. Hides firm; Bogota, 33@34c; Central America, 33c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 36c; seconds, 33@34c. Butter lower; receipts, 5,852; creamery, extras (92 score), 37c; creamery (higher scoring), 37½@38c; firsts, 36½@36¾c; seconds, 35@36c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 22,723; fresh gathered, extras, 22½@23c; extra firsts, 21¾@22c; firsts, regular packed, 20½@21¾c; seconds, 19½@20c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; nearby hennery browns, 23@24c. Cheese irregular; receipts, 437; state, held, specials, 18¼@18¾c flats, current make, specials, 17½c; do. average run, 17@17¼c; Wisconsin, twins, fresh, 17¼c. Live poultry firm; no prices settled; dressed firm; chickens, 15@30c; fowls, 15@20c; turkeys, 28@35c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, April 4.—Butter unchanged. Eggs lower; receipts, 34,980 cases; firsts, 19¼@19½c; ordinary firsts, 18½c; at mark, cases included, 18@19½c. Potatoes, lower; receipts, 70 cars; Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota whites, 88@95c; Minnesota and Dakota Ohios, 85@90c.

A Situation Wanted—Gaby.

Charles Dillingham will dispense with the service of Gaby Deslys in Stop! Look! Listen! when that show closes its engagement at Boston. in four weeks. Gaby will not accompany the attraction on the road, but all the rest of the principals have been engaged for next season.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply fill out the coupon below and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

Mark H. Jackson, 1042B, Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.:

I accept your offer. Send to

.....

.....

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PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

GERARD WILL REMAIN AT POST; NOT AFTER OFFICE

Decision Hailed as Sign of No Break With Berlin.

Berlin, April 3.—By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—"James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, states that he was asked by friends and by the Democratic party to run for governor of New York," says the Overseas News Agency. "He considers it his duty, however, to stay in Berlin during the war."

A Berlin cable despatch last night said Mr. Gerard had issued a statement denying that he intended to resign and run for governor of New York, but did not say Mr. Gerard had stated he had been asked to become a candidate.

Berlin, April 3.—Fears, openly expressed in some quarters, that the submarine question might lead to a complete break between Germany and the United States, especially if the United States accepted the English reports as to ships being sunk without warning, were lessened today, as a result of the statement of James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, that he expected to remain in Germany until the end of the war.

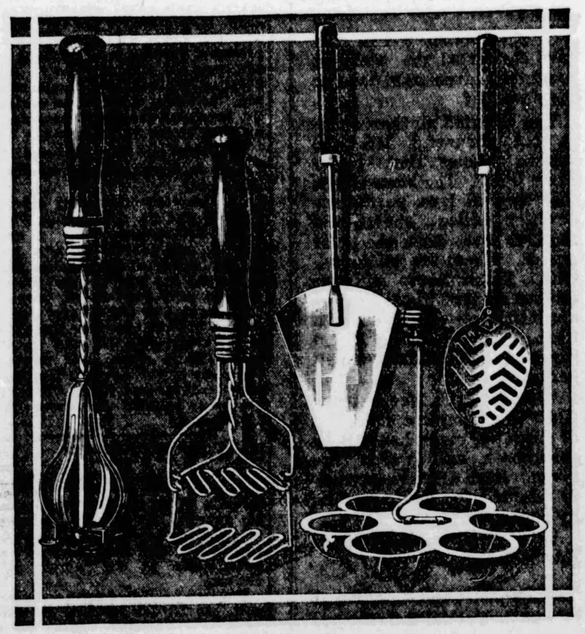
Mr. Gerard also said he had no thought of leaving the diplomatic service to enter politics at home.

Married Men Get War Call.

London, April 1.—Nine groups of married men who attested for service under the Derby plan are to join the colors on May 5. The groups concerned are Nos. 33 to 41, consisting of men from 27 to 35 years of age.

You Want---You Need---This Famous A. & J. KITCHEN SET

One of the Greatest Home Helps Ever Known



This Is Much Reduced Picture of the "A. & J." Set.

Sent Postpaid to Blade Readers at a Bargain Price—only 79c

Kitchen Tools which are indorsed and recommended by the leading instructors and authorities on domestic science the world over.

THIS SET IS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY IN EVERY KITCHEN

It consists of one egg-beater, one potato masher, one flexible pancake turner, one egg-boiler and server, and one zig-zag mixing spoon.

The one-hand Egg-Beater, Cream Whip and Mayonnaise Mixer.—Simply push down on the handle, the beater wings will spin around rapidly. What other beaters will do it will do in half the time, with half the labor and with the use of but one hand. No wheels to clog, no tiresome cranking. A perfect beater that beats perfectly.

Flexible Pancake Turner and Chopping Knife—Constructed just right for turning pancakes, eggs, potato cakes, etc. Also can be used for mincing vegetables. Flexible steel.

Combination Potato Masher, Fruit and Vegetable Crusher—Two mashers in one. Does the work in half the time with half the labor, makes the potatoes white and fluffy. Creams to perfection.

Combination Egg Boiler and Server—A new and much needed kitchen and table article. Eggs can be placed in boiling water at the same time, each egg will then boil to the same hardness. With the aid of handle the eggs can be taken from boiling water without danger of scalding the hand, and set on table ready to serve.

Zig-Zag Mixing Spoon—The most effective batter and mixing spoon ever built. For beating and mixing pancake and all other batters it has no equal. It is also an ideal draining spoon for lifting fruit or vegetables from the pot.

Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, O.

PEONS MISLEAD PERSHING'S MEN TRAILING VILLA

Give Fanciful Information, Necessitating Lengthening the Lines of Communication.

Torreon, Mex., April 4.—General Canto Reyes, commanding the Villa forces in this locality, has sent a letter to General Trevino, Carranza commander, offering to surrender with all his forces if given amnesty. This information was given out today by General Trevino.

El Paso, April 4.—With Villa still in flight and his whereabouts apparently unknown to his pursuers, the campaign of the American forces, now scouring northern Chihuahua for the bandit, entered today upon a broader phase. New troops have been ordered into Mexico from the military base at Columbus, N. M., to protect the lengthening line of communications.

Villa has been reported at many points within the broad zone that ranges from the Rayon country to the Benito Juarez district. The last Mexican report was that he was south of Satevo and heading for Parral, but this could not be confirmed. The difficulties of the pursuit have multiplied because of the misleading information given by Mexican peons to Gen. Pershing's men.

Will Need Reinforcements.

Army men here believe that as Villa moves southward, with his trail well covered for the time at least, it will be necessary to establish new army bases and strongly guard the line of communications. Large reinforcements of American troops will be needed, the military authorities say.

Meanwhile the use by the American army of the Mexico Northwest railway for the transportation of supplies becomes more important.

Both Mexicans and Americans who know Villa personally have little doubt as to the tactics he is trying to pursue. They say that the fugitive bandit is not alarmed over any opposition he may meet from his countrymen, but that he is devoting all his energies to planning the discomfiture of the American forces, whom he fears almost as much as he hates. According to these observers, Villa is anxious to push as far south as possible with the purpose of stretching out the already thin lines of communication of the Americans to the breaking point. With the comparatively few men under the command of General Pershing, a line of communication 400 or 500 miles long becomes a serious problem. Torreon is 500 miles from Columbus as the crow flies, but a far greater distance by the winding trails that are the only roads across northern Chihuahua.

While Mexican bullets have not taken the life of a single soldier in the

THE CLIPPER

[illegible] destroy your lawns—Dandelions, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out. Your dealer should have them—if he has not, drop us a card and we will send circulars and prices.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO.,
Box 10, Dixon, Ill.

Allied Troops Brave, Says Nurse Just Back From Front

MISS ALICE FLECKENSTEIN

New York, March 31.—Miss Alice Fleckenstein, a young nurse, is today back in her home in Brooklyn, after a year of nursing with the American ambulance corps at Nenilly, France. She is enthusiastic about the bravery of the allied soldiers, both under fire and when they suffer on their hospital cots. After a rest she expects to return to the hospital to resume her work.

American expeditionary forces and have only wounded four, the Mexican climate has been more inconsiderate. In the neighborhood of 150 sick American troopers have been brought back from the front, suffering from various ills due to the climatic conditions of the Sierra Madres. To date, two have died, Lieut. Joseph W. Allison and a private, Jesse P. Taylor, both of the Thirteenth cavalry.

The base hospital at Fort Bliss in normal times provides ample facilities for the treatment of 80 men. Since the expedition in Mexico began its resources have been overstrained. An entire barracks next door has been transformed into a hospital. There is an overflow in the isolation hospital and three additional pavilions are crowded.

Soldiers who are unable to bear up under the strain of mountain campaigning, who suffer from fever and dysentery, are brought from the front in motor trucks to Columbus and sent to El Paso by train. Until recently they were taken from the station here to Fort Bliss in trucks. Recently, however, ambulances have been provided. Most of the men grow better rapidly after their return.

Home Work for Women.

Washington, April 3.—Home demonstration work among women in Southern states by the department of agriculture brought 32,613 girls into canning clubs, 9,854 into poultry clubs and 3,062 into bread clubs during 1915. More than 6,000,000 pounds of vegetables and fruits were canned. The average profit from each tenth of an acre that the canning club girls were required to cultivate was $24.01. A poultry club girl cleared $164.17 profit from 30 hens.

$1.50

Sample Watch Free

6 YEAR GUARANTEE

Jeweled full standard, 16s railroad style watch, with locomotive on dial and locomotive handsomely engraved on back. Full nickel plated, case extra dust proof, Arabic numerals or dial, heavy [illegible] style figures. Genuine American make, stem wind and set. Ship GUARANTEED for 6 YEARS. To advertise our business and introduce this wonderful watch and our [illegible] catalogue of Sixth, Waltham and Hampden watches, we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail postpaid for ONLY $1.50 and if you allow it, these watches we will give you ONE SAMPLE WATCH FREE for your trouble. [illegible] this silver-[illegible] we will send ONE EXTRA WATCH FREE. Send $1.00 for two and we will send 3.00 for five. Don't miss this. Only [illegible] Address: R. F. SMITH BROS. & CO., 1805 So. Dearborn St. CHICAGO.

ADMITS CASE ON GERMANY'S WEAK

Washington Feels Evidence in Sussex Case Won't Warrant Break.

Washington, April 3.—Unless Germany, of her own motion, accepts responsibility for the attack on the steamer Sussex, the United States can take no definite action for some time to come.

This was made plain today when state department officials declared that until they had complete text of the affidavits sent by Ambassadors Sharp and Page by special messenger now en route to the United States on the American liner St. Paul, it could not be determined whether this country can hold Germany responsible.

Affidavits Inconclusive.

Summaries of these affidavits, cabled by the embassies in London and Paris, are admittedly inconclusive.

Ambassador Gerard has notified the state department he has been promised a direct answer by Germany within a day or two as to whether a German submarine was responsible for the attack on the Sussex. Officials say suggestions that the United States utterly will reject a plea by Germany that none of her U-boats was to blame are without foundation. The position of the United States, an official explained today, is about as follows:

Evidence Not Acceptable.

"The majority of the American survivors of the Sussex flatly asserted a submarine attacked the Sussex. French and British admiralties make the positive charge that this is so. In not a single instance is the proof offered conclusive, the 'verdict' being based on the oath of the captain and quartermaster of the steamer that they 'saw the wake of a torpedo,' and attempted to avoid it. This evidence hardly would be accepted in a federal court, and if Germany denies the truth of it, then the United States must decide whether it can hold Germany responsible merely on the 'weight of evidence.' Most of those familiar with the situation very much doubt this."

Must Accept Denial.

In view of the fact that Germany has seemingly been frank in accepting responsibility in the past for her acts in all correspondence with the United States, officials declare that a denial by that government must be accepted at its face value. Officials frankly say that the decision to break with Germany is based on the assumption that absolute violation of promises can be proven and that unless this proves true, the President will defer all planned action until his case is complete.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK ESTABLISH RECORD MARK

New York, April 3.—Exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week which ended Saturday valued at $78,753,939, were the heaviest ever exported for a single week in the history of international trade, it was announced.

The best preceding record was made in the week ended December 11, last, when goods valued at $70,371,484 left this port for foreign countries.

SCHWAB BUYS UP $3,000,000 TIN PLANT

Baltimore, April 3.—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Co., financier and multimillionaire steel master, has purchased the Baltimore Sheet & Tin Plate Co., the $3,000,000 enterprise recently promoted by J. E. Aldred. The purchase will result in tripling the originally proposed size of the plant.

WAR TIME IN A LONDON SCHOOL

Teachers in the schools of London and other English cities have been aiding in impressing upon the children the necessity of precaution in the event of Zeppelin raids. This picture, from the Graphic, London, was sketched in a school in that city.

CHAOS IS JUST NORMAL CONDITION IN OLD MEXICO

Most of us are shocked at the political chaos existing in Mexico today, but during most of that nation's history chaos, instead of being the abnormal political condition, has been the normal below the Rio Grande.

The whirlwind has been the regular national crop since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The seeds of this crop were sowed by Cortez some three hundred years before and were kept growing by the regular Spanish methods of exploiting such parts of the earth as came under the Spanish flag.

The rule of Napoleon saw the fall of Spain in Mexico. When the military master of France began to tamper with the throne of Spain Mexicans thought that their chance had come.

The first successful revolutionist was Gen. Augustin Iturbide. In 1812 he was made emperor and took the title of Agustin I. He abdicated in 1823. The next experiment in government was a constitutional republic, but all was not peace even then.

Fate of Maximilian.

Finally Juarez climbed into office and repudiated all obligations to foreigners.

This interested England and France. They decided that what Mexico required was a nice, respectable, royal personage from Europe. Maximilian of Austria was fixed upon for the honor. He declared that he must be sure that his authority would be supported by the will of the people. Assurances were given that he would have support from this source. Maximilian became emperor of Mexico. A few months after he gained his empire his body was returned to an Austrian admiral. Mexico simply did not care for him.

Juarez succeeded Maximilian, but as president, not as emperor. Strange to say, Juarez was re-elected after serving four years and became president a second time in 1871. Up to that time there had been 31 distinct revolutions in Mexico since it threw off the yoke of Spain.

Last Revolution Chronic.

It was then that Diaz began to take an interest in the government. He led the thirty-second revolution in 1876. Soon he became president. Instead of taking a second term, Gonzales was put into the chair, but Diaz proved that he could get the power back again. He did, and it was Diaz every four years for four years more until the thirty-third revolution, and the rise of Madero. Since Madero was shot in 1913, revolution, the thirty-fourth, again became the chronic state of Mexico. Since 1913 there have been seven presidents.

Mexico has been in turmoil for over a century. The causes of the unrest are chronic. The country has tried all kinds of governments—colonial, imperial, republican—and has not found the government to fit, because no government in Mexico has existed, or been allowed to exist, that rested on the fundamental foundation of justice to the Mexican people.

CROWN PRINCE LOSES GROUND

Is Forced Back Between Vaux and Douaumont After Slight Gain.

London, April 3.—Heavy masses of troops are still being hurled by the Germans against the defenses of Verdun, which are being tested to the limit at vital points. The French are offering tenacious resistance, and, according to Paris, have succeeded in pressing back the crown prince's forces between Vaux and Douaumont, where sledgehammer blows had badly dented the French lines within the past few days.

The gain claimed is in the northern part of the Caillette Wood, which the Germans penetrated yesterday. Desperate fighting continued there all last night and the general result was favorable to the French, today's bulletin asserts, additional ground in the northern part of the wood being reclaimed.

French Give Up Vaux.

The object of the Germans was to clear the approaches to Fort Douaumont, and 15,000 men were thrown forward on the mile and a half line between Douaumont fort and village of Vaux. The attacking force succeeded in crossing a little ravine which hitherto had stopped them, and in entering the Caillette wood. Further east they dislodged the French from the last ruined houses of the village of Vaux, but the French positions were so placed as to make it practically impossible for the Germans to debouch from the village.

42-Centimetres in Action.

Forty-two-centimemtre guns, the most powerful in the world, are now being used by the Germans in their bombardment.

French aviators are trying to learn the location of the monster guns, which accounts for the extraordinary activity which has prevailed over the Verdun front for the last 48 hours.

By the capture of a foothold in Caillette woods, south of Fort Douaumont, the Germans are now less than five miles from Verdun on the northeastern side of the fortress.

On the west side the Germans have evidently begun their drive against the French positions at Hill No. 304, which lies east of Haucort and west of Dead Man's Hill. Hill No. 304 commands the avenue of communication for the French troops holding the Bethincourt salient.

No Alarm Felt Yet.

This, the forty-third day of the battle of Verdun, found the Germans still driving hard against the French works, but despite small gains, which the French have admitted, there is no alarm felt for the outcome of the fight.

The severest of losses are being inflicted upon the Germans, who are forced continually to bring up fresh troops to fill the gaps in their lines.

German artillery is never silent day or night, and a column of smoke continually hangs over the hills and woods around Verdun, showing where some position is under fire or where some battery is in action. The smoke of burning woodland and houses, mingled with the thick, black fumes from the bursting shells, form a pall over the whole battlefield.

HITCHES DYES UP WITH DEFENSES

Longworth Wants Tariff on Dyestuffs to Build Up Explosive Plants.

Washington, April 1.—"No matter how far you may go in strengthening our fortifications; no matter how far you may go in increasing the army and navy, you will not have approached adequate preparedness for the national defense unless at the same time you shall have provided for the continuous and unlimited production of explosives," declared Representative Nicholas Longworth in a speech in the house Friday.

Mr. Longworth advocated a tariff on dyes in order that big dyestuff manufacturers might be established in this country. He pointed out that a dyestuff plant could be converted into a high explosives plant in less than a week, because dyes and explosives are both produced of coal tar.

Chemistry Industry Needed.

"Germany realized that under modern conditions a nation without a great chemical industry might as well be without an army or navy," added Mr. Longworth. He called attention to the fact that the United States is dependent on Chile for the essentials in the manufacture of high explosives and that should our commerce be cut off we would be helpless.

Secretary Daniels touched on all sides of the naval preparedness program in continuing his testimony before the house naval committee. He proposed various modifications of and additions to the five-year building program indorsed by President Wilson, including elimination entirely of the provision for great sea going submarines in the 1917 estimate.

Suggests New Features.

New features suggested by Mr. Daniels were:

Construction of a great drydock at Norfolk and possibly one at Philadelphia. Establishment of a marine, aviation and submarine base at San Diego. Study of the Pacific coast to determine the best location for an additional navy yard there, probably at Los Angeles or San Diego; expenditure of $175,000 to clear the approach to the Charleston (S. C.) yard for heavy draft ships; and authorizing the rank of full admiral for the chief of operations and fixing his power by law on an equality with those of chiefs of bureaus.

PONTIFF RECEIVES THE BRITISH PREMIER

Rome, April 3.—Via Paris.—Herbert H. Asquith, the British premier, was received by Pope Benedict, who talked with the British statesman for half an hour alone in the library of the vatican.

Premier Asquith went to the vatican with the British minister to the holy see. Pope Benedict received Premier Asquith at the entrance to the library, where the premier kissed the pope's ring.

105 DROWN WHEN JAPANESE SHIP HITS SUNKEN ROCK

Tokio, April 3.—The steamer Wakatsu Maru, bound from Nagasaki for coastal points, has been wrecked on a sunken rock. Eighty-nine of its passengers and 16 members of the crew are believed to have been drowned. The Wakatsu Maru was a vessel of 262 tons.

WHAT'S LATEST, EXPLORERS ASK

"Is All Well in the Old Country?" Are First Words From Shackleton's Party.

Dunedin, New Zealand, April 3.—Famished for news of the war and other European events, members of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition arrived here today on the Aurora, from Port Chalmers, after being cut off from communication with the outside world for 17 months.

"It might appear to some people as though we had run away to save our lives, leaving Sir Ernest Shackleton and the other members of the party in danger, but that is not the case," said Chief Officer Stonehouse, of the Aurora. "As a matter of fact, the ship was badly buckled by the presence of ice, while we were locked in a floe for six weeks. While we were on the point of abandoning the ship and sending a wireless for help we got clear.

"We had hoped to be able to return and pick up the members of the expedition left there, but the damage to the Aurora was too great to permit this. We carried enough anchors and hawsers to moor a battleship, but the ropes snapped like thread when the wind caught us. The ship then started to drift."

Lakeman, the wireless operator of the Aurora, said the food ran short and, for a time, the members of the expedition had to subsist on seal meat and penguins.

"The flour and tobacco held out, but we had to very sparing of 't," Lakeman continued.

Before the Aurora got into port, wireless inquiries were sent, asking for war news. One of them said:

"Is all well in the old country? We have had no news for 17 months."

REPUBLICANS HOLD BRANDEIS IS UNFIT

Minority Reports Suspicions Destroy Usefulness.

Washington, April 3.—That the suspicion on Louis D. Brandeis' reputation will destroy his usefulness as a supreme court justice was a gist of the minority views of the senate judiciary sub-committee, presented to the whole committee today, in explanation of its vote, Saturday, against Brandeis' confirmation.

Summarized the objection of Senators Cummins and Works, Republicans, constituting the minority, were:

That he had defied the plain ethics of his profession; that he has resorted to concealment and deception.

That he has not the judicial temperament.

That he has lost the confidence of such a large element of the legal profession as to make him an undesirable member of the supreme court.

Senator Chilton, chairman of the sub-committee, and Walsh, both Democrats, submited conclusions declaring that the investigation clearly proved Brandeis' fitness for the supreme court.

The committee adjourned until Monday, without action.

Austria Aids U. S. Relief.

New York, March 29.—The Austrian government has agreed to recognize the American committee as mediator for the reception and distribution of food supplies, it was announced here yesterday by the Austrian consulate general.

HOLLAND MOBILIZES TROOPS IN WAR MOVE

Washington, April 4. — Secretary Lansing has announced that the state department has official knowledge that Holland is mobilizing troops in addition to those which have been kept in a state of preparedness since the war started.

Officials of the state department do not regard the meeting of the parliament of The Netherlands as important. Officials were more concerned over the mobilization orders. The unofficial opinion is that the excitement in Holland is traceable directly to the sinking of the Palembang and the Tubantia.

Uneasiness at the Hague.

The Hague, April 4. — Reports that allies have brought pressure to bear upon Holland to take action derogatory to the commercial interests of Germany have caused much uneasiness.

In an effort to allay this feeling, the minister of foreign affairs has authorized a statement that Holland's relations with all foreign powers are favorable.

Holland's reserves of wheat have become particularly exhausted, and the government is planning to buy 100,000 tons extra in the United States.

BORDER HEARS MORE THAN 200 VILLISTAS ARE TAKEN

San Antonio, Texas, April 4.—More than 200 Villastas are reported, in advices received at Fort Sam Houston, to have been captured by the expeditionary force of General Pershing in Mexico. The total losses among Villa's followers were unofficially estimated today at 300. At least 60 were killed in the San Geronimo battle and more were shot down in the running fight that followed.

It was definitely established today, by dispatches from field headquarters in Mexico, that the Seventh cavalry, commanded by Colonel Erwin, had the honor of inflicting the first defeat upon Villa. The Seventh, forming one of the advance pursuing columns, under Colonel Dodd, learned at Matachie that Villa was headed for Guerrero. Colonel Erwin attempted, by a night march through a heavy rainstorm, to head off Villa, but the latter succeeded in reaching and attacking the town before the troopers arrived.

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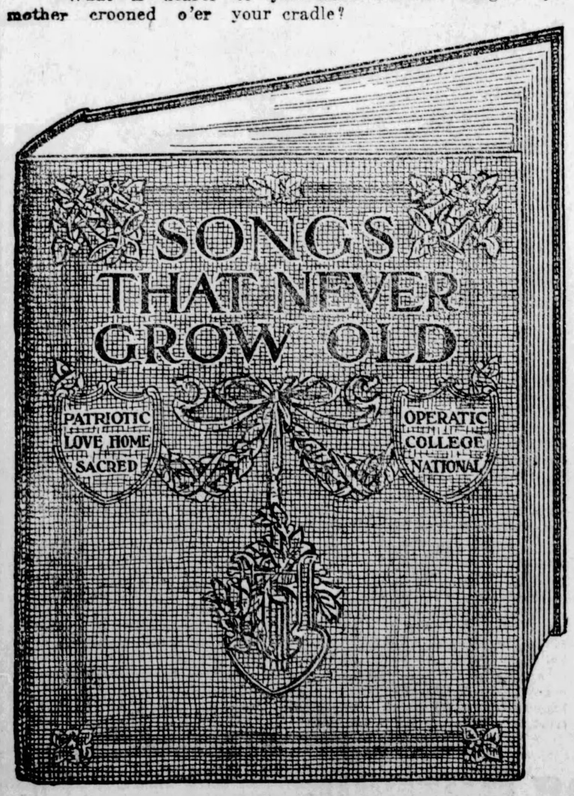

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LONE STOWAWAY CAPTURES SHIP

German, Single-Handed, Makes Captain Prisoner and Wrecks Radio.

Lewes, Del., March 31.—The young German stowaway who single-handed captured the British steamship Matoppo, forcing the captain and crew of 56 men to divert the vessel from its course and land here yesterday afternoon, rested calmly in his cell in the town jail here today while the British consul general at Philadelphia and United States officials endeavored to fathom the motive of his alleged act of piracy.

Despite his assertions that he had not concealed any bombs on the Matoppo and had made threats to blow up the ship merely to frighten the captain and crew into obeying his commands, there was still some doubt in the mind of Captain Bergner. A thorough search of the cargo of barbed wire and farm implements will be made before the vessel proceeds on its voyage to Vladivostok.

Won't Reveal His Identity.

The alleged pirate declares his identity must remain a mystery. "I prefer to be known as Schiller," he said. "I may have several other names, but that is my own business." He denied he was actuated by patriotic motives, but was after the £2,000 which he believed was in the vessel's safe when he made his bold attempt to capture the ship.

In describing his experience he said: "I spent three weeks in Hoboken preparing for this. I went along the docks buying drinks for the sailors and learning from them what ships were sailing with contraband.

"I lay in the lifeboat on the upper deck waiting for the ship to sail from Thursday until the following Wednesday night. For two days I did not eat. I had only brought some sandwiches with me, but I stuck it out."

No Fool, Captain Says.

Although Dr. W. R. Messick, who examined the prisoner after he had been captured by the crew of the federal coast guard launch as he was being conveyed ashore from the Matoppo, declares he believes the man is mentally irresponsible, Captain Bergner says he is "far from being simpleminded."

"This fellow may act the fool now," Bergner said, "but he is far from being simpleminded, as you will see by what happened. We left New York Wednesday evening and had passed the Sandy Hook light at 8 o'clock, when I was in my cabin. I was bound for Vladivostok with railroad material for the Russian government and had a crew of 56 men, of which only 14 were Englishmen. The others are Chinese and Coolies.

Shouts Hands Up!

"Suddenly a voice from the dark shouted: 'Hands up!' I turned and faced Schiller with two large revolvers pointed at me. 'I have your vessel mined and planted with bombs,' Schiller said. 'You do as I tell you or you and your whole crew and ship will go down in less than two minutes. You have two thousand pounds sterling in your safe and I want every pound of it.'

"I protested that I had only 10 pounds.

"'We will soon see what you have,' said Schiller, and produced a paper chart of my ship, on which he indicated where the money was supposed to be. His chart of my ship was all right, but the cash box he demanded held only 10 pounds instead of two thousand. Then he went over all the papers in the box.

"'Look here, captain, your papers say you carry barbed wire. That's contraband, and I am within my rights in sinking you,' Schiller said.

"Just then the second engineer came, and Schiller covered him, too, and ordered him to produce his papers and fasten me. Then he asked for the wireless and, locking me in my cabin, he went to the wireless station and covered the two operators before they could send out any message.

Practices Safety First.

"Before he returned to my cabin with the wireless operators he smashed the wireless apparatus. He locked the wireless operators up with me and let the second engineer go out to tell the other officers and members of the crew what had happened and that he was in charge.

"Schiller then started on a round of the ship, always keeping everybody at a distance and covered with his guns. He ransacked every cabin. He found two revolvers and one automatic which he confiscated, together with all the ammunition he could find. All the money he found he also stuffed in his pockets as well as all papers relating to the ship and its cargo.

"In the morning he joined me again in the cabin and ordered breakfast sent in. When the coffee was served he pushed his cup over to me and took mine. 'Safety first, captain, you take my cup,' he said. That didn't look so very foolish, did it? He is cute enough.

"After breakfast he ordered me on the bridge with him and gave orders where he wanted us to go. He wanted us to keep down the coast and close enough for him to pick a landing place. When he had made up his mind where to land, he ordered the crew brought up to launch a lifeboat for him and picked three men to man the boat. Then he picked up his hostages and set off for the beach. That was when I got busy with my signals to let the pilot boat and the shore stations know what was going on."

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Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly. experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ills.

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Wanted—Young men as railway mail clerks; $75.00 month; sample examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

The Lucas County Hospital desires to enlarge its training school; would be pleased to hear from women between ages 20 to 30 years, having had at least one year at high school or its equivalent. Address Superintendent of Nurses, Lucas Co. Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Tel, Rehoboth, Del.

Wanted—Ladies to sew insoles; good pay weekly, goods cut ready for machine, transportation paid, no canvassing. Address, with stamped envelope, Noake Insoles, Danville, Ill.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Profitable home employment; collect names and addresses for mail order firms; instructions 10c. Mailing Service, 210 Holliday Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Ladies—We will pay you 30c an hour for your spare time. Home work. No canvassing. Send stamp. System, 30, Altoona, Pa.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Hine, Garden Grove, Iowa.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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